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**HENNESSY'S**
THREE STAR
**BRANDY.**
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,023—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * PENINSULAR | 5295 | A. G. Cubitt | 21st Nov. |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | T. Leigh | 28th ” |
| * ORIENTAL | 5784 | E. Spicer | 5th Dec. |
| M. L. PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 12th ” |
| * PENINSULAR | 5294 | A. G. Cubitt | 19th ” |
| M. L. MONGOLIA | 10000 | C. F. Preston | 26th ” |
| | | | 1904. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | E. Spicer | 2nd Jan. |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | C. H. S Tocque | 9th ” |
| * PENINSULAR | 5295 | A. G. Cubitt | 16th ” |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | J. R. Lendon | 23rd ” |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | E. Spicer | 30th ” |
| M. L. MARMORA | 10500 | G. L. Langborne | 6th Feb. |
| * PENINSULAR | 5295 | A. G. Cubitt | 13th ” |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | T. Leigh | 20th ” |
| * ORIENTAL | 5784 | E. Spicer | 27th ” |
| M. L. PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 5th Mar. |
| * PENINSULAR | 5295 | A. G. Cubitt | 12th ” |
| M. L. MACEDONIA | 10500 | T. S. Angus | 19th ” |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | E. Spicer | 26th ” |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | C. H. S. Tocque | 2nd April. |
| * PENINSULAR | 5295 | A. G. Cubitt | 9th ” |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | J. R. Lendon | 16th ” |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | E. Spicer | 23rd ” |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | T. Leigh | 30th ” |

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route,

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N, Company.
Bombay, 7th November, 1903.

## HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes,
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

### TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,259 | G. Guionnet | 3rd Dec. 1903. |
| NERA | 5,876 | Chevallier | 31st Dec. 1903. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,218 | Mercantetti | 28th Jan. 1904. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 11th Dec. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Dec. 1903. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Jan. 1904. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Feb. 1904. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st Mar. 1904. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † FRANZ FERDINAND | C Matcovich | 6,046 | 29th Nov. 1903 |
| * † NIPPON | G. Klansberger | 6,317 | 22nd Dec. 1903 |
| * † CHINA | P. Ivellich | 5,040 | 22nd Jan, 1904 |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA VALERIE, | P. Berberovich | 4,235 | 15th Dec. 1903, |

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 62, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY 16th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th Nov., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,700 tons, on or about 24th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1903.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Dec. 1903. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 600 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 16[illegible] |
| Return tickets available 2 years | ” 900 | ” 525 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 : 2nd Class, Rs. 540, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th Nov. 1903 |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzine | 17th Dec. 1903 |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKNG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KINSHIU MARU | 3854 | T. Harrison, | 15th Nov. | 25th Nov. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | 4405 | K Kori | 23rd Nov. | 4th Dec. |
| IDZUMI MARU | 3230 | M. Yagi | 16th Dec. | 26th Dec. |
| BOMBAY MARU | 4624 | T. Murai | 21st Dec. | 31st Dec. |
| HIROSHIMA MARU, | 3283 | J. Nagao | 18th Jan. | 29th Feb |

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

### THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

### BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | 18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial | 120 |
| No. 2. | As above ; Front Bezel Enamelled | 125 |
| No. 3. | As above ; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls | 155 |
| No. 4. | As No 1 ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls | 140 |
| No. 5. | As above ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet ... | 160 |
| No. 6. | As above ; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds | 445 |
| No. 6. | As above ; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies ; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet | 550 |
| No. 7. | HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds ; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds | 545 |
| No. 8. | VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement ; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water | 600 |

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

### THE WEST END WATCH CO.,

11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS ! CHRISTMAS !

## BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

## "BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

| | | Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIGHT OF ASIA | I | Rs. 16 | 8 | per 100 |
| ” ” ” | II | ” 13 | 2 | ” ” |
| ” ” ” | III | ” 11 | 10 | ” ” |
| BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape | I | ” 17 | 10 | ” ” |
| ” ” | II | ” 13 | 2 | ” ” |
| ” ” | III | ” 10 | 11 | ” ” |
| BOUQUETS | I | ” 17 | 7 | ” ” |
| ” | II | ” 13 | 8 | ” ” |
| ” | III | ” 11 | 14 | ” ” |
| QUEEN EMPRESS | I | ” 16 | 8 | ” ” |
| ” ” | II | ” 13 | 2 | ” ” |
| ” ” | III | ” 11 | 10 | ” ” |

## ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENTS :

### THE CORONATION CYCLE AND RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
POONA : Messrs. PRIEST & Co.
CALCUTTA : Messrs. MAUD & Co.

## MARCKS & CO'S.

### UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION : Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in. Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month.
” 24 ” ” 26 ” ”

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

## MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

### CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

### MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

## DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

### R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

## NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each) | per lb. | 1 | 6 |
| Do. do. do. in cut... | ” | 1 | 8 |
| STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs each... | ” | 1 | 6 |
| Do. do. do. in cut... | ” | 1 | 8 |
| CHESHIRE, Real English | ” | 1 | 0 |
| GRUYERE, Finest quality | ” | 1 | 0 |
| CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each | ” | 0 | 14 |
| AMERICAN in cut... | ” | 0 | 14 |
| DOUBLE GLOSTER do. ... | ” | 0 | 14 |
| GOUDA, whole Cheese only | ” | 0 | 12 |
| EDAM, DUTCH do. | ” | 0 | 12 |
| IMPERIAL | per jar | 0 | 14 |
| CAMEMBERT | per tin | 1 | 4 |

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

### W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MONDAY, THE 16TH NOVEMBER,

BY GENERAL DESIRE!

"CHARLEY'S AUNT!"

"CHARLEY'S AUNT!!"

"CHARLEY'S AUNT!!!"

THURSDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER,

"TURNED UP."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

| | |
|---|---|
| Orchestra Stalls | Rs. 4 |
| Dress Circle | „ 3 |
| Pit Chairs | „ 2 |
| Gallery | „ 1 |

---

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 287, OF 1901.

NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill outside the Fort of Bombay, Receiver in Testamentary Suit No. 1 of 1901 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay...... Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJI SIDICK HAJI HASSUM RABIABAI, widow of HAJI HASSUM HAJI AYOOB, both of Bombay, Kutchi Memon inhabitants, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and FAZAL MOORAJ also of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, residing at Durga Moholla without the Fort of Bombay ......... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of June, 1903, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the 1st and 2nd Defendants in the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety square yards and two-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2277—78 and Street Nos. 31, 35, 35A, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Tandal Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and standing in the name of Haji Sidick Haji Hassum, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by the said Tandal Street, on the North by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Cassum, and on the South by the property of Salleman Rahimtoola, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st defendant but are now in the occupation of the tenants of the plaintiff as Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of October 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

---

### THE SETT MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY CHARITABLE FUNDS.

TENDERS are invited for 99 years' LEASE of a PLOT of GROUND situate at GRANT ROAD. The Plot admeasures 10,000 square yards or thereabouts. It belongs to the Trustees of the SETT MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY CHARITABLE FUNDS, and is now in the leasehold occupation of Messrs. KERBADJEE HORMUSJEE BAROCHA and DOSSABHOY KERBADJEE BAROCHA.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before the 17th November, 1903.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Secretary.

Merwan Baugh, Colaba, Bombay, 4th November, 1903.

---

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS, KEROSINE OIL CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE, AND EMPTY OIL AND TAR CASKS, FOR A PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS, COMMENCING FROM 1ST DECEMBER, 1903.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, at Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, 1903, for the PURCHASE of the above material.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction. Only cash, currency or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

DELIVERIES.—To be taken monthly of such quantities as the Railway may have to dispose of.

PAYMENTS.—To be made to the Company's Cashier for each lot, prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General-Storekeeper.

General-Storekeeper's Office, Parel,
Bombay, 6th November, 1903.

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### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR LOADING, UNLOADING AND STACKING COAL AND COKE AT PAREL.

TENDERS are invited for Loading, Unloading and Stacking Coal and Coke at the Running Engine Shed and in the Workshops at Parel for the year 1904 and will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 noon on Thursday, the 26th November, 1903.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned on payment of Annas eight for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Loading, Unloading and Stacking Coal and Coke at Parel."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel Works, 11th November, 1903.

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### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKE.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 26th November, 1903, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE (2,000 tons more or less), that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill, at Sabarmati, during the year 1904.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of contract can be had from the Undersigned on application and payment of 8 annas for each form.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Castor Cake."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel Works, 11th November, 1903.

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### INSTANTLY ALLAYS ITCHING.

"ANTEXEMA"

GIVES PROMPT RELIEF IN ALL CASES OF ITCHING, BURNING SKIN DISEASES.

Persons who are tortured or disfigured by any form of Skin Eruption, will find in "ANTEXEMA," the great English Skin Remedy, the Relief and Cure they so much desire. This preparation is a Speedy, Permanent, and Effectual Treatment for Itching, Burning, Bleeding, Scaly, Crusted Skin and Scalp humours. It positively cures ECZEMA when other forms of treatment fail.

It is sold in Bottles, price Rs. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED.—SERGEANT and MATRON, to take charge of the Apprentices' Home and Boarding House at Jamalpur, (10 beds), married couple, European, middle-aged and without incumbrances. The husband will be permitted to take such additional employment as the Loco. Supdt. may consider advisable. No applications will be entertained without full particulars of antecedents, accompanied by a recommendation from a person of recognized position stating that the character and qualifications of both are in every way suited to the appointment.

Applications will be received by the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, up to 30th November, 1903.

Jamalpur, 9th November, 1903.

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OUR OFFICE has been REMOVED from THIS DAY to 21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

S. NARAEN AND Co.

1st November, 1903.

---

### A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say 30,000 £ sterling. | The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government. | First drawing: Dec. 17th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY of the State of Hamburg.

You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING

In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

M. 11,306,390 or about £565,300 sterl.

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 115,000 of which 57,755, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be:

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes

| Premiums: | | Prizes: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 of 300,000 M | abt. £ 15,000 | 1 of 40,000 M | abt. £ 2,000 |
| 1 of 200,000 M | „ 10,000 | 4 of 30,000 M | „ 1,500 |
| 1 of 60,000 M | „ 3,000 | 5 of 20,000 M | „ 1,000 |
| 1 of 50,000 M | „ 2,500 | 2 of 15,000 M | „ 750 |
| 2 of 40,000 M | „ 2,000 | 16 of 10,000 M | „ 500 |
| 1 of 35,000 M | „ 1,750 | 55 of 5,000 M | „ 250 |
| 1 of 30,000 M | „ 1,500 | 103 of 3,000 M | „ 150 |
| Prizes: | | 155 of 2,000 M | „ 100 |
| 1 of 100,000 M | „ 5,000 | 616 of 1,000 M | „ 50 |
| 1 of 80,000 M | „ 4,000 | 11 of 500 M | „ 25 |
| 1 of 60,000 M | „ 3,000 | 1022 of 400 M | „ 20 |
| 1 of 50,000 M | „ 2,500 | | |

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 57,755 prizes and 8 premium-prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 57,755 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000, in 5th to M. 80,000, in 6th to M. 90,000, and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600,000

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

£ — 18sh.—d. for a full ticket
„ — 9 „ — for half a ticket
„ — 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings, as well as the exact price-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also send gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

☞ REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by registered letter or by Post-Office-Order.

☞ On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR,
Banker,
at HAMBURG, Germany.

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## INSURANCES.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

---

### GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Policies issued (Net).........4,748 for | £1,792,845 |
| Surplus on Transactions for above period | £ 324,733 |
| Annual Income | £1,311,091 |
| Assets | £8,279,970 |

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

---

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 | £ 15,722,696 |
| Revenue for 1901 | £ 3,308,103 |

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more than doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bomba

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR: Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 2-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR Bombay and Poona.

ARIEL CYCLES.—A large Stock on view. Rs. 200. Cash or Hire Purchase System. Punctures, Ans. 4, while you wait. Fresh stock of Carriage Rubber now on show. Sole Agents: THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALESMEN WANTED—Big Salary or Commission paid to sell our Goods, by sample, wholesale or retail. Address, enclosing 2½d for postage. CAN-DEX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., United States, America.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 195.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

REMOVAL.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS have REMOVED their BUSINESS to TATA BUILDING, with Hydraulic Lift, next door to Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. A visit to their new Bombay Art Photographic Salon respectfully invited after 15th November, 1903.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is NOW OPENED for Visitors, entirely under new and better Management. Occupies the highest and most central position consisting of detached Bungalows and Blocks, suitable for Families and others.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS.—PLATINO, Highest Quality Work. PHOTO taken FREE.—DEWARE & Co., Artists and Photographers, 67, Medows Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. O. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY: Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. K. S.-PR [illegible] Rs 1, Postage annas 4 To be had at this Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Best for Malarial and other Fevers. Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

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RESTORED

### MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you; it will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

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FOR THICK HEAD—A dose of KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT & PURIFYING SALINE in the early morning is the best thing. Rs. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

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# CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!

LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,

PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND

SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.

STEEL WIRE ROPES

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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### ASTHMA SEDATIVE,

SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

NEMESIS.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

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### THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI: LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots,

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### BEWARE OF WORTHLESS STUFF

ORDER

PEARSE & CO.'S

COFFEE

GROUND DAILY AT THEIR STEAM FACTORY.

| | | Each. Rs. a. | Per Doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PURE FRESH-GROUND COFFEE | 1 lb. tins | 1 0 | 11 0 |
| FRENCH COFFEE, WITH CHICORY | 1 „ | 0 12 | 8 0 |
| Do. do. | ½ „ | 0 7 | 4 8 |

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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### "MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.

They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,

as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed,

For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA

as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.

100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.)

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### DUSTUR AND DAVUR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,

REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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### CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

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### BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts .................. Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s 3 STARS BRANDY.

(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts .................. Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts .................. Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle:—

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

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## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

AN EUROPEAN ASSISTANT ENGINEER at Kamptee for 6 months. Salary Rs. 400 per month. Apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Bombay Command, Military Works, Poona, submitting testimonials.

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### THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

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### S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

18, BANK STREET.

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable Mortgages (deposit of title deeds.)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

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### MOTOR TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY Co.,

IMPORTERS AND SUPPLIERS of all types and descriptions of

MOTOR CARS AND HEAVY STEAM TRANSPORT VEHICLES.

Estimates and particulars from the Agents:—

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

### DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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A CURE THAT'S SURE. OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure. Price, Rupee, 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c., Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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WHAT IS THIS?

ARE YOU NOT AWARE OF IT?

That we give PRIZES FREE of COST, to our Customers with a view of introducing our Specialities in this Country.

Rs. 5,000

TO THE PURCHASERS OF A

PURE SILVER PENCIL,
Rs. 2-8

LADY'S MUFF CHAIN,
Rs. 2.

PURE SILVER TRINKET RING,
Re. 1-8

SET OF STUDS OR GENT'S CHAIN,
Re. 1-8.

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3-8

ENGLISH PALANKEEN TIME-PIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4-8.

LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 7-8.

UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost up to the 5th DECEMBER, 1903, and the DRAWING will be held on the 12th DECEMBER, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of the Public.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

PRIZES.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | Cash | | 1,000 |
| 1 Do. | Gold Watch | | 500 |
| 1 Do. | Cash | | 300 |
| 20 Prizes | „ | Rs. 20 each | 400 |
| 100 Do. | „ | „ 10 „ | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | „ | „ 5 „ | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | „ | „ 4 „ | 800 |
| 523 Prizes | | Total | 5,000 |

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. system And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS—
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
128, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

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## BANKS.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,125,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £562,500 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 10,000,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ | 10,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ | 6,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 10,000,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,
BANGKOK,
BATAVIA,
BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA,
COLOMBO,
FOOCHOW,
HAMBURG,
HANKOW,
HIOGO,
ILOILO,
LYONS,
MANILA,
NAGASAKI,
NEW YORK,
PEKING,
PENANG,
RANGOON,
SAIGON,
SANFRANCISCO,
SINGAPORE,
SOURABAYA,
TIENTSIN,
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
4, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER: STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 5 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 Years | 5½ per cent. per annum. |
| 9 to 12 Months | 5 " " |
| 6 Months | 4½ " " |

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | " 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | " 9,210,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS | " 400,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND | " 15,50,000 |
| UNCALLED CAPITAL | " 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5 per cent. |
| " 1 Year | 4½ " |
| " Months | 4 " |
| " 3 " | 3½ " |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 37, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MEMONWADA STREET, BENGALPOORA STREET, AND CONDRIA STREET.

Suit No. 181 of 1900.
Yasin bin Abdul and another
vs.
Abdool Rahim bin Shaik Bullen and another.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the several premises, by order of E. R. Smetham, Esq. the Special Commissioner appointed by the order made in the above suit on the 12th June, 1902, as modified by the order of 18th June, 1903, the following immovable properties on the days and at the times undermentioned.

To be sold TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th November 1903, at 4-30 p.m.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the east side of New Memon Wada Street, otherwise known as Gawli Molla, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under old No. 1226, new No. 1955, old Survey No. 882, new Survey No. 2-2064, containing by admeasurement 16 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 552, Street No. 11-13, Street Memon Wada Road, and bounded as follows: On or towards the east by the property of Bapu Saheb Jetaker, on or towards the west by the said now Memon Wada Street, otherwise known as Gaoli Molla, on or towards the south by the property of Surti Nacoba, and on or towards the north partly by a sweeper's passage common to this property and the property of Hasan Azam Mansar and partly by the property of the said Hasan Azam Mansur, and which said premises are in the occupation of tenants of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1903, at 4-30 p.m.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land, whereof Ladha Ebrahim is the Fazundar, at a Fazundari rent of Rs. 2-15-9 per annum situate on the north side of Telly Gully, otherwise called old Bengalpura Street, at Old Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B. ward No. 3205. Street No. 356-58, street old Nagpada and bounded as follows: On or towards the east partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed Haji Hassum, on or towards the west by the property of Kazi Fataz Mahomed, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Teli Gully otherwise called Old Bengalpura Street, at Old Nagpada, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of Mr. Abdul Rahim Shaik Bullen, the Receiver appointed in the above suit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th November, 1903.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by bona-fide Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of a gentleman consisting of teakwood furniture, English-made Mahogany chairs and tables, platedware, glass and crockery fancy goods, clothes, carpets, lamps, bead screen's, pictures, Hongkong chairs and garden plants, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey white and colored piece goods and the following:—

The property of a gentleman consisting of glassware, crockerywere, platedware, carpets, cabinets, cots, chairs, tables, cupboards, almiras, easy and light chairs, tables, swords, bayonets, cartridges, etc.

1 gold minute repeater watch.
9 dozens cane back new bentwood chairs.
1 case 36 Cushioned bicycle tyres.

AT 2 P. M.

3 high grade lady's Star Dunlop tyre bicycles.
Several second-hand gent's bicycles.
1 lot wheel rubber-tyre 123 feet, 12 inches thick.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 French-polished office shigrem.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the White House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, bevelled mirror, large side board, best platedware, crockery and glassware. Drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, very old china jars and vases, carpet, semi-grand miniature size piano by Kaps, foot sewing machine, musical box, Millners iron safe on stand, gent's bicyle aviary etc the property of W. PEELE Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of John Connon High School, opposite the Queen's Statue, Esplanade Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome substantial made teak and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned piano, windproof lamps, Persian carpet, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of A. D. SHANKS Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF A PIECE OF VACANT LAND AT LANOWLEE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as administrator of the estate of Bai Navazbai, widow of Muncherjee Pollonjee Writer, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SUNDAY the 13th day of December next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of land situate at Monzay Toongalee, Turf Mawal in the District of Poona, part of survey No. 86 containing admeasurement, 2600 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Cooverjee Nowrojee Erskin, on the south by private passage, on the west by survey No. 141 Lanowlee, and on the east by the property of Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman bearing plot Nos. 29, 37, 36 and 28.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th November, 1903.

### MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Tajbhoy Jaferji an Insolvent, Messrs MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1903, at 3 p.m., at No. 163, New Kazee Street, opposite the Police Chowkey, consisting of a lot of teakwood scantlings, planks, battens, pieces of beams, cupboard, stool, chairs, iron, pipe and pickaxe, &c.

MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 16, 1903.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £475,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

### ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (paid up) | Rs. 12,50,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) | Rs. 16,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES,
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality,

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SECURITIES— | | |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | £87 3-4 | = + 1-16 |
| 3 do. Rentes | £98 1-4 | = unchanged |
| 3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan | £101 | = do. |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £65 3-4 | = — 1-16 |
| SILVER— | | |
| Spot in London | 26 7-8 | = + 5-16. |
| 2 months hence | 26 9-16 | = + 3-8. |
| Spot in New York | 57 3-4 | = + 5-8 |
| EXCHANGES— | | |
| Paris cheques | 25·17 1-2 | = — 1-2 |
| Berlin " | 20·45 1-2 | = — 1-4 |
| New York Demand | 4·83 1-4 | = unchanged |
| DISCOUNTS— | | |
| Bank of England | 4 pr ct | = unchanged |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 4 1-8 pr ct | = do. |
| 6 " " " | 4 1-8 pr ct | = do. |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills | 4 1-2 pr ct | = do. |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 4 5-8 pr ct | = do. |
| INTEREST— | | |
| Day to day loans | 3 1-2 pr ct | = — 1-4 |
| 7 day market loans | 3 5-8 pr ct | = — 1-8 |

Metals.—Copper Braziers £67 10 — 10s.
Yellow metal 6d. 1-4d. unchanged
Tin Plates 11s. 3d. "
Bar Iron Belgian £5-0-0. "
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-15-0. "
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-0. "
Rubber—Para Rubber 3s. 11d.-1-4d.
Rapeseed.—Brown. Nov.-Dec. Buyers. 32s. 3d. = — 1s. Tone dull.
Linseed Bold. Nov.-Dec. Buyers. 35s. 3d. = — 6d. Tone dull.
Arrivals—Steamers Kaleba, Gutenfels, Colenso, and Ville de Tamatavo.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay | £220,000 |
| Gold to Bombay | £ 60,000 |

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firmer. Total sales 7,000. Spot 6·14 plus 12. Egyptian, Fair Brown 8 11-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 19,000. Arrivals closed firm.

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·97 | 5·94 | 5·92 | 5·92 |
| + 17 | + 17 | + 16 | + 16 |

| Mar.-April. | April-May. | May-June | June-July | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·92 | 5·91 | 5·91 | 5·90 | 5·89 |
| + 17 | + 16 | + 16 | + 16 | + 16 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 59,000 |
| Do. last year | 70,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 18,000 |
| Do. do Continent | 15,000 |
| Mid-Uplands | 11·50 + 30 |
| Futures, month of Dec. | 11·27 + 19 |
| Do. do. March | 11·35 + 21 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 11 + 3-16 |
| Futures, month of Feb. | 11·20 + 20 |
| Do. do. May | 11·55 + 23 |
| Tone at close | steady. |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 13th November, 1903:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 3,618 bales. |
| Wheat | 21,667 cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,492 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 3,756 " |
| Gingellyseed | 17,626 " |
| Poppyseed | 173 " |
| Groundnuts | 87 " |
| Castorseed | 3,333 " |
| Rice | 1,718 " |
| Myrabollams | 1,289 " |
| Cottonseed | 12,331 " |

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

EXCHANGE—Tone quieter.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T.T. | | | | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Bank Demand | | | | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight | | | D. A. | 1s. 4 5-16d. |
| Do | 6 | do | do | 1s. 4 15-32d. |
| French Francs | 3 | do | do | 171 |
| Marks | 3 | do | do | 139 |
| Hongkong | 30 | Days' Sight | | 130 |
| Shanghai | 30 | do | do | 179 |
| Japan | 30 | do | do | 150 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. 98·7 |
| 1st Settlement | " 98·5 |

Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since | 3rd Sept. | 4 | per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do. | 20th Aug. | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal do. | 23rd Aug. | 3 | do. |
| Bank of Madras do. | 23rd July | 4 | do. |

| SEEDS— | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone steady. | | | | |
| Ready | 6 | 2 | 0 | |
| Forward | 6 | 5 | 0 | April-May |
| Rapeseed.—Tone steady. | | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 8 | 0 | to 5 9 0 |
| Do. Forward | 5 | 10 | 0 | April-May |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready, | 5 | 13 | 0 | to 5 14 0 |
| Do. Forward | 6 | 0 | 0 | April-May |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 5 | 14 | 0 | to 5 15 0 |
| Do. Forward | 6 | 2 | 0 | April-May |
| Poppyseed.—Tone steady. | | | | |
| Ready | 6 | 5 | 0 | to 6 6 0 |
| Forward | 6 | 8 | 0 | April-May |
| Castorseed—Tone steady. | | | | |
| Ready | 21 | 8 | 0 | |
| Forward | 22 | 0 | 0 | April-May |
| Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet. | | | | |
| Howree Khandeish | 33 | 8 | 0 | to 34 |
| 15 per cent. Mixed | 33 | 0 | 0 | |
| 25 per cent. " | 32 | 0 | 0 | |
| 50 per cent. " | 31 | 0 | 0 | |
| Black Kutnee | 27 | 8 | 0 | to 27 |

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pissi 91 per cent | Rs. 31-8 |
| Club No. 1 | " 27-8 |
| Hard Red | " 24 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated sales | 5,000 bales. |
| Imports | 20,000 " |

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·58 | 5·95 | 5·93 | 5·93 |
| +1 | +1 | +1 | +1 |

| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May | May-June | June.-July. | July.-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·93 | 5·92 | 5·92 | 5·91 | 5·90 |
| +1 | +1 | +1 | +1 | +1 |

COTTON.—The local market opened very firm with prices quoted Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. higher in some cases. Buyers, however, were not prepared to operate to any extent at such an advance, and only a moderate business was done in the morning. At Colaba the feeling was easier and with more sellers a moderate business was done. After the opener "Sutta" rates fell to Rs. 247 for Good Broach and Rs. 187 for Fully Good Bengals.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

| | Fine | F.-G | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms) | 209 | 193 | 25 Jan. |
| Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms) | 212 | 202 | " |
| Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) | 212 | 202 | " |
| Belati, (M.-G.) | 235 | 227 | " |
| Khandeish, (M.-G.) | | 217 | " |
| Akola do.<br>Khamagaum do.<br>Karanja do. | 238 | 230 | " |
| Damangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.) | 241 | 233 | " |
| Nagpur (M.-G.) | 243 | 235 | " |
| Oomras good staple | 245 | 237 | |
| Broach (M.-G.) | 264 | 251 | Mar. |
| Do. do. | 262 | | |
| Bhownugger (M.-G.) | 246 | 236 | April |
| Do. (H.-G.) | 244 | 234 | |
| Muthia M, G. | 228 | | Feb.-Mar. |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DURRELL PANK—October 17, at Natani ka Bagh, Jaipur the wife of Lieutenant Colonel P Durrell Pank, I M S, of a son

OUTRAM—November 9, at Oak Ridge, Naini Tal, the wife of the Rev Arthur Outram, of a son.

PANTIN—November 3, at Wardha, C P, the wife of Robert Gerald Pantin, I C S, of a son.

WARDELL—November 6, at Bangalore, the wife of Geoffrey Wardell, Indian Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MOBERLY—BOWMAN—November 9, at St Stephens Church, Hazaribagh, by the Rev J Murray-Arthur Norman Moberly, I C S, eldest son of J C Moberly, Esq, of Bassett Southampton, to Emily, second daughter of J Bowman, Esq, Hazaribagh.

PELL—BERESFORD—November 10, at Naini Tal, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Lucknow, Captain Beauchamp Tyndell Pell, D S O, The Queen's, Assistant Military Secretary, Bengal Command, son of Rev B St J Pell, of Teckenham, Surrey, to Alice Mary, 3rd daughter of J S Beresford, Esq, C I E, late Chief Engineer of the Punjab, of 2 Carlton Gardens, Ealing, W.

DEATHS.

HARTLE—November 5, at Hyderabad, Deccan, of typhoid Douglas Digby Mackworth Hartle, of the Railway Police fourth son of the late Captain Robert John Hartle, aged 21 years, 8 months and 26 days.

PEDLER—November 11, at the General Hospital, from appendicitis, Richard Pedler, L D S, of 35 Chowringee, aged 35.

WALLINGTON—November 9, at Allahabad, Cassandra Maud, wife of H E Wallington, Locomotive Department, E I Railway, aged 33 years.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 9-1m., 9-54a. Low water, 2-53m. 3-19a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Berbera per Transport s. s. Sealda will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m., to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s. s. Capri, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain H. O. Codrington the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr M. Fredilis, bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | The Stars and Stripes Forever | Sousa |
| Overture | Masaniello | Auber |
| Valse | Casino Tanzi | Gung'l |
| Selection | Kitty Grey | Barrat |
| Cake walk | Brooklyn | Thurban |

SUICIDE BY A WIFE.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Vittabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years. The deceased lived with her husband, a labourer, at Mazagon. On Friday they had a quarrel over a child, who had been struck by the deceased. The husband slapped her, which seemed to have preyed upon her mind. In the evening she was found to be suffering from opium poisoning and died in the hospital, where she had been taken for treatment. A verdict of suicide was returned.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of a case in which Rama Datia, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Mahadu Daji with enticing away his wife Kashi. Mr. Kothare, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant Mahadu lived with his wife Kashi in a room of a chawl at Dongree. The accused lived in the same chawl. On the last Dewali day the accused took Kashi to show her the illuminations. He did not return with her home, but took her to another chawl and kept her there in a room for about a week. The accused denied the charge and said that the woman had a quarrel with her husband and had therefore left his protection. The accused had nothing to do with her. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 100.

AN AFTERNOON VISITOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Hassan charged Ismail Joosuf, a Mahomedan dealer in old wares with stealing pieces of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 4, belonging to Mrs. S. Poole. Mr. Ashbury, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant resides on the ground floor of the Jubilee Buildings in Sankli Street. At 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon while the complainant was absent from home, the accused entered her room and having helped himself with the pieces of wearing apparel, was about to leave the place, when he was seen by the servants employed about the locality. On being questioned by the servants, the accused said that he had purchased the clothes from some body for Rs. 5. The complainant, in the meantime, returned and the accused was handed over to the police. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

DISOBEYING POLICE ORDERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mathura Bundoo, a Hindu, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastor, to answer a summons taken out against him at the instance of Inspector Jones, charging him with failing to conform to the lawful and reasonable order given to him by the police. Mr. Jones in his evidence said that he had to make an inquiry in a case of theft pending before the Second Presidency Magistrate. From the information he had received he (Mr. Jones) believed that the accused knew something about the matter and sent for him. A lance naik was sent on the 20th ultimo, to call the accused at Mr. Jones, office, but he declined to come. Mr. Jones thereupon sent him a summons in duplicate by a policeman, who was also instructed to tell the accused to attend the police office at De Lisle Road the next morning. The accused refused to sign the duplicate summons and failed to attend the police office as required. The accused was fined Rs. 15.

CONGRATULATORY ENTERTAINMENT.—Under the auspices of the Hindu Union Club, a congratulatory entertainment was given last evening at the club premises Girgaum, in honour of the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parakh, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey and the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad. The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna occupied the chair. In the opening of the proceedings the Hon Mr. Dikshit introduced the guests of the day to those present and explained the object of their meeting that evening. The chairman in offering congratulations to the three honourable guests eulogized the valuable services they had rendered to the public at large. He referred to the services of the Hon. Mr. Parakh in connection with the Gujerat Revenue Inquiry, those of the Hon. Setalvad in connection with his struggle for primary education, and those of the Hon. Mr. Thakersey in connection with what he had done for the mill industry and the commercial community of Bombay particularly, and the public generally. The Hon. Mr. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, and the Hon. Mr. Thakersey having made suitable replies, flowers and garlands were presented to them, and the party then repaired to the refreshment tables.

THEFT OF BYCYCLES.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Sicunderkhan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Krishnalal Anandilal, an actor at the Bombay Theatre, with the theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 175, belonging to Mr. Ernest Edwin Coombs, Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay. Jetha Sunderji, a Hindu, and Currim Jamal, a Mahomedan, were charged with voluntarily assisting each other in disposing of the stolen property. The facts of the case have been reported. The first accused denied the truth of the complaint and said he was engaged day and night at his theatre in Grant Road and could hardly find time to go out. The second accused said he bought the machine from the first for Rs. 25, and he and the third accused sold it for Rs. 35 to Husan Pirmahomed in Falkland Road. The third accused said he personated the owner of the Bicycle before Hasan at the instance of the second accused. In the absence of sufficient evidence to convict the first accused with the charge against him, the Magistrate discharged him. The second accused who had a record of four previous convictions against him, was convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—The first accused was further charged with the theft of another bicycle valued at Rs. 250 belonging to Mr. R. G. Whittle, of Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, on the 2nd instant. The accused stole the machine from the Grant Buildings and sold it to Dadabhoy Hirjibhoy, a ring-table keeper in Grant Road, for Rs. 30. The accused said he did not steal the bicycle but another man brought it to him for disposal. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

## GOVERNMENT AND A BUDDHIST ARCHBISHOP.

### DURBAR AT MANDALAY.

A Durbar was held at Mandalay on Friday for the purpose of conferring a Sanad on Taungg Win Sayadaw and was a great success. The Lieutenant-Governor in his speech first dwelt on the reason for Government having hesitated till now to make the recognition. At the annexation Government had admitted the authority of the existing Thathanabaing, who was appointed by Theebaw, but after his death, owing to want of agreement among the Burmese regarding a successor the Government had refrained from recognition until there was proof that the successor would be generally acceptable. A conference between the Viceroy and the hpongyis in 1901 showed there was a genuine desire that the question should be settled and shortly before the election returned the present Thathanabaing's predecessor but owing to obvious dissensions Government hesitated to confirm it. Soon after that the Thathanabaing died and Government was informed that the present one who was second at the election was accepted as the successor by the great majority of the people, and hence Government now agreed to recognise him. His Honor explained why such recognition was advisable, as the large number of monks should be under the strict control of a central authority, and also because the officials unanimously held there were strong administrative reasons to recognise the head of the Buddhist Church and to maintain the high standard of conduct among the monks and also obviate ecclesiastical disputes coming before the Civil Courts. The present recognition was no innovation, but placed the Buddhist on an equal footing with other religious communities. His Honor, however, laid stress on the limitations of the recognition as laid down in the Sanad, and that the recognition would be withdrawn if the Thathanabaing failed to give assistance in support of Government or countenanced contravention of the laws. He did not anticipate any difficulties, but said the Buddhists must clearly understand that Government cannot interfere in the internal affairs of the Buddhist hierarchy or select a Thathanabaing, but only ratify his selection for the purposes of administration.

The Sanad was then read and conferred and the Thathanabaing replied thanking Government in the name both of the clergy and laity and promising to support Government. The Durbar lasted about two hours and was a most impressive ceremony, the "mandap" being crowded with Buddhist monks, laymen, and the heads of the Burmese and Chinese communities. After his Honor had left the Thathanabaing went in solemn procession to his monastery, large crowds lining the route.

## CRICKET.

A match was played, yesterday, between the Karachi Bohras and the Elphinstone Cricket Club and resulted in a win for the latter. The home team declared their innings closed at the fall of the fifth wicket scores:

ELPHINSTONE CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr K Driver l b w Mullaji | 29 |
| Mr D Raja, b Gullia | 0 |
| Mr R E Mody, b A Gulamhussein | 11 |
| Mr M Umrigar, b Gullia | 7 |
| Mr Pochkhanawalla, b Gullia | 0 |
| Mr R J Doctor, not out | 51 |
| Mr S B Mistry, not out | 33 |
| Mr M S Dubash<br>Mr J F Umrigar<br>Dr S Doctar<br>Mr B Aria | Did not bat. |
| Extra | 20 |
| Total | 154 |

KARACHI BOHRAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Gullia, b Pochkhanawalla | 10 |
| Mr G Husenali, b J Umrigar | 6 |
| Mr A Mahomed, b Pochkhanawalla | 0 |
| Mr A Alibhoy, Dubash b J Umrigar | 12 |
| Mr H Darugar, b Pachkhanawalla | 0 |
| Mr G Alibhoy, b Pochkhanawalla | 8 |
| Mr T Moosaji, c and b Pochanawalla | 2 |
| Mr T Mulaji b J Umrigar | 1 |
| Mr G Mamooji, not out | 17 |
| Mr E Noorbhoy, b M Dubash | 18 |
| Mr S Husenali, b M Dubash | 7 |
| Extra | 0 |
| Total | 81 |

## ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

On Saturday last the following were sailed:—

TOMTIT CLASS.

| Names of Boats. | Entered by | Start at | Time of Arrival. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tomtit | D Gibson | 2 40 | 4 23 |
| Cluttha | J J Meler | 2 40 | 4 26 |
| Lapwing | E C Richards | 2 40 | 4 26-40 |

Course No. 16—9·4 miles, wind W. N. W. 1st prize won by Tomtit.

A. CLASS YACHTS HANDICAP.

Allowances and result of the race sailed on Saturday.

| Name of Boats. | Time All'ces. | Entered by | Start at | Time of Arrival. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forella | .... | C T R Scovell | 3 11 30 | 4 50 30 |
| Chita | 8 0 | E Combes | 3 3 30 | 4 57 3 |
| Nenta | 13 30 | G F Adamson | 2 58 0 | 5 2 56 |
| Isca | 21 0 | E Faulkner | 2 50 30 | 4 47 0 |

Course No. 17—10·6 miles, wind W. N. W. 1st prize won by Isca.

B. CLASS HANDICAP.

Allowances and result of the race sailed on Saturday.

| Names of Boats. | Time All'ces. | Entered by | Start at | Time of Arrival. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Janetta | .... | Officer R E | 2 48 30 | 4 55 7 |
| Fixie | 3 30 | E R Smetham | 2 45 0 | did not finish |
| Trixie | 3 30 | R G Monteath | 2 45 0 | did not start |

Course No. 17—10·6 miles, wind was W. N. W. 1st prize won by Janetta.

## COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING IN INDIA.

The following are the statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills, in August 1903, and in the five months April to August 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1901 and 1902:—

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

| | Month of August. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 |
| British India | | | |
| Bombay | 36,783,110 | 35,141,429 | 37,943,374 |
| Madras | 2,811,170 | 2,562,570 | 2,497,225 |
| Bengal | 4,337,490 | 3,928,489 | 3,945,578 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) | 2,712,427 | 2,570,664 | 2,567,425 |
| Punjab | 766,621 | 700,384 | 963,525 |
| Central Provinces | 2,209,630 | 2,215,534 | 2,131,833 |
| Total | 49,650,478 | 47,118,710 | 50,048,970 |
| Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b), Quilon (c) Ujjain (d) | 1,068,823 | 1,053,731 | 1,982,341 |
| Grand Total | 50,719,301 | 48,172,441 | 52,031,311 |

(a) From September 1902.
(b) From October 1902.
(c) From November 1902.
(d) For May 1903.

Abstract Statement of the quantity of Woven Goods produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.)

| | | Month of August. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 |
| British India. | | | | |
| Bombay | pds. | 7,432,774 | 6,183,069 | 8,809,928 |
| | yds. | 26,471,398 | 22,071,711 | 27,654,319 |
| Madras | pds. | 589,845 | 357,020 | 475,413 |
| | yds. | 335,019 | 157,968 | 420,536 |
| Bengal | pds. | 50,869 | 25,368 | 15,618 |
| | yds. | 183,894 | 61,380 | 49,8 8 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) | pds. | 448,441 | 46 ,846 | 541,763 |
| | yds. | 1,510,696 | 1,267,195 | 1,749,120 |
| Punjab | pds. | 23,464 | 11,193 | 1,220 |
| | yds. | 47,014 | 27,310 | 2,756 |
| Central Provinces | pds. | 445,375 | 616,416 | 619,190 |
| | yds. | 1,707,408 | 1,477,414 | 1,6144,05 |
| Total | pds. | 9,080,861 | 8,057,912 | 9,584,214 |
| | yds. | 30,185,453 | 25,062,478 | 30,515,905 |
| Foreign Territory. | | | | |
| Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b) | pds. | 237,015 | 226,951 | 558,032 |
| | yds. | 901,614 | 913,527 | 2,006069 |
| Grand Total | pds. | 9,297,067 | 8,280,863 | 11,021,269 |
| | yds. | 31,167,067 | 25,976,305 | 33,521.08 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hired Transport Culna, Captain J McLea, sailed on Saturday, for the Persian Gulf, with coal.

THE steamer Springwell, 1,943 tons, Captain J Chisholm, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from London 8th October with a general cargo.

THE steamer Boscombe 2,433 tons, Captain I Taylor, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta 4th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien, 2,074 tons, Captain Marcantelli, sailed on Saturday for Australia, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P and O Co's steamer Mazagon, 2580 tons, Captain W H S Hall, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Kobe 8th October via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,162 tons, Captain J G Metcalfe, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden 5th November, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 Captain R B Kedslie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 11th October, via coast ports, with a general cargo, two cabin and 96 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2,215 tons, Captain C W Goode, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr D D Murdock three others, Mr A F Penha, and seven others.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1735 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 235 horses, 21 cases opium, 6 cabin and 67 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Bickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 12th November, with a general cargo, and Miss Osborne, Rev Fox, Mr Nusserwanjee and 207 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, on the 15th instant, from Trieste, etc:—Mrs Coleman, Major Dann, Mr Filose and daughter, Miss Kelly, Mr and Mrs Lehnhardt and infant, Major and Mrs Meyer, Mr and Mrs Ostermayer child and 2 infants, Miss Pomeray and maid, Miss Richter, Major Roberts nurse and infant, Mr Stremayer and Mr and Mrs Yost.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 5269 tons, captain C. F Osborne, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow 10th October via Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss F Aitken Mrs Barrie two children and infant, Mr R S Bell, Mr A R Borne, Mr E S Broughton, Miss Brown, Rev J F Campbell Mrs Campbell Rev H C Chambers Mrs Chambers, Rev W J Clark Mrs Clark, Master Milton Clark Miss Geraldine Clark, Miss Estelle Clark Miss A L Clelland, Rev Cockburn, Mrs Cockburn and infant Mrs G S Curtis Mr A C Daniel, Mr T W G Davis, Mr H C Duncan, Mrs Duncan Mr C H L Farrer, Miss L W Gartrell Mr S B Gordon, Lieutenant Gould, Mrs M Hall and child Miss A M Hampton Miss F J Jamieson, Major A W Leonard, Mrs Leonard, Major Leslie, Mr F G Lowmar, Mrs M E Lucas Miss F Lucas, Mr A G Le Marchand, Miss Miller Major E B Morton, Miss A S Robertson, Madame Ress Major Shaw Mrs Shaw, Miss A W Sharingham and two children Mrs M T Shewan and infant, Mrs Sinclair Miss M A Sinclair, Miss E Sinclair, Dr Agnes Sloan, Mr A W of Stly Miss B Stevens, Dr Mabel Talbot, Colonel Tarte, Miss Taylor, Dr J M Waters Mrs Waters, and Mr F W Watts.

### MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H M S Redbreast | | Quayle | Royal Navy |
| " Pemone | | Comdr Harry Jones | .... |
| Torpedo Boat | No. 100 | ..... | ... |
| Do | No 102 | ..... | ... |
| Do | No 103 | ..... | ... |

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 14.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deutschland bq | 768 | Nacoda | | | The Captain |
| Ellora | 1491 | Forbes | | | M M & Co |
| Kohinoor | 1935 | Mackinnon | | | T M & Co |
| Valetta | 2974 | Palmer | Dunkirk | | P & O Co |
| Africa | 1302 | Pigott | | | M M & Co |
| Sirea | 1675 | Abbott | | | M M & Co |
| Meteor | 2546 | Vetlinski | | | A Montocboff |
| Fanee | 3624 | Corran | | | T M & Co |
| Pekin | 2532 | Longden | | | P & O Co |
| Fazul Karim | 676 | Nacoda | | | G Muthwani |
| Nankin | 2557 | Roberts | | | P & O Co |
| Goalpara | 1358 | Cole | | | M M & Co |
| Robert Dickerson | 1331 | Blair | | | W & A Graham & Co |
| Teesta | 3428 | Rait | | | M M & Co |
| Lawada | 2124 | Paterson | | | M M & Co |
| Pundit | 3831 | Crombir | | | T M & Co |
| Peninsular | 2616 | Cubitt | Aden | | P & O Co |
| Zaire | | DaCosta | | | Portugese Gunboat |
| Tagfred | 659 | Savesen | | | F F C & Co |
| Palitana | 1934 | Lemarchand | | | M M & Co |
| Nuddea | 1944 | Scott | | | M M & Co |
| Kirklee | 2275 | Dermody | | | W & A G & Co |
| Kasara | 504 | Hirst | | | M M & Co |
| Lalpoora | 712 | Rickford | | | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Warior | 2394 | Tindale | London | 18-11 | K N & Co |
| B | Aleppo | 2536 | Rogward | Karachi | 20-11 | F M & Co |
| D | Putiala | 1929 | Hirst | Zanzibar | 17-11 | M M & Co |
| H | Puri | 287 | Ruffin | K. Coast | 14-11 | H Ahmed |
| K | Shahnoor | 2198 | Davison | R S Ports | 16-11 | E Tajbhoy |
| M | Somali | 1623 | Birch | Zanzibar | 28-11 | A Strandes |
| N | Sealda | 3438 | Henderson | Berbera | 16-11 | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahaduri | 829 | Fukeera | Karachi | 14-11 | Shep'd & Co |
| Fonani | 553 | Mohamed | Bhownagar | 14-11 | Do |
| Dumra | 762 | Bickford | Karachi | 16-11 | Do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Simla | 3828 | Summers | China | 18-11 | P & O Co |
| 4 | Capri | 2718 | Belsito | China | 17-11 | F Crocco |
| 6 | Tientsin | 2555 | Kenwick | Japan | 20-11 | P & O Co |
| 7 | Bodlewell | 2209 | Scurr | Hamburg | 18-11 | M M & Co |
| 9 | Aston Hall | 2378 | McFee | Karachi | 19-11 | K N & Co |
| 10&11 | Goldenfels | 2269 | Moller | Karachi | 21-11 | Glade & Co |
| 12 | Arabia | 4164 | Leigh | London | 28-11 | P & O Co |
| 15 | Provincia | 2290 | Thumin | Marseilles | 21-11 | T M & Co |
| 16 | Labuan | 2294 | Gardner | Hull | 21-11 | T M & Co |

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghan | 1419 | Dexter | False Point | 21-11 | H C Joosub |

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Caledonien s | Marcantelli | Marseilles, Oct 28 |
| 14 | Lalpoora s | Kedslie | Calcutta, Oct 11 |
| | Dumra s | Rickford | Karachi, Nov 12 |
| | Mazagon s | Hall | Kobe, Oct 8 |
| | Olympia s | Osborne | Glasgow Oct 10 |
| | Boscombe s | Taylor | Calcutta, Nov 4 |
| | Springwell s | Chisholm | London, Oct 8 |
| | Naderi s | Metcalfe | Aden, Nov 5 |
| 15 | Trieste s | Mecoozzi | Trieste, Oct 22 |
| | Monsoori s | Hannah | Busreh, Nov 6 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Bhundara s | Goode | Calcutta, &c |
| | Caledonien s | Marcantelli | Australia |
| | Culna s | McLean | Persian Gulf |
| | Egypt s | Lendon | London |
| | Duc. Balduino s | Canepa | Genoa |

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday;—
Steamer Arabia, for London, &c
" Meteor, for Trieste, Venice, Genoa and Marseilles
" Kohinoor, for Calcutta, &c
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 14th inst and may be expected here on Thursday the 19th inst afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co steamer Ville de la Ciotat, which left Bombay on Thursday, 5th inst, at 11 a.m. arrived at Suez on Saturday, 14th inst, at 9 a.m.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Ischia, left Hongkong for Bombay on 11th inst.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 14.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—3969 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Labuan s—10000 cwt cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co; 1000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co.
Aleppo s—2000 cwt cottonseed Tata and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Goldenfels s—1100 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 3 cases rosa oil E Esmaljee; 64 cwt coir yarn Vasanjee Haridas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Warrior s—40 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 999 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—125 cwt sharkfins R Dhunjee and Co; 250 cwt onions S Ramjee 50 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.
Simla s—17 chests opium E Ncordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Simla s—50 bales twist C Macdonald and Co.

WITH regard to a recent telegram from Secunderabad we learn that the Nizam' visit to Bombay will not take place until the end of the month, and that it will be of an entirely private character. The statement that His Highness would probably meet the Viceroy here was obviously incorrect as Lord Curzon does not visit Bombay this cold weather and there are no important subject pending which could render such a meeting necessary.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
MATERIALS:

SUITING FLANNELS
In Light Mixtures, Plain & Striped, Medium Weight at Rs. 3 per yard 54" wide,
Do. do. light weight Rs. 2-12 per yard.
In Checks and Dark Mixtures, Plain and Striped, Medium Weight, at Rs. 3-8 per yard, 54" wide.

SHIRTING FLANNELS.
At Rs. 2 & Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.

SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges and all other colours from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.

CURZON COATINGS.
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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1903.

## THE INTELLECTUAL CONDITION OF SCOTLAND.

MR HECTOR MACPHERSON, an Edinburgh journalist and author of the volumes on Carlyle and Adam Smith in the "Famous Scots" series, devoted some of his leisure the other day, to the preparation of an article for the first number of the "Independent Review" which Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing. "The Intellectual Condition of Scotland" he called it, and then he changed his mind and substituted "The Evolution of Scotland" as its title. The former is the appropriate, the latter is not. Yet that which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet and it matters little what the author terms his article when it is such good reading as the one in question. Mr. Macpherson is of opinion that the Scotland of to-day stands in need of a new Reformation, with the watchword of freedom—freedom to pursue the truth, discover the truth and declare the truth, regardless of the theological obscurantism of the Church and the intellectual conservatism of the Universities. "How stands the situation to-day"? he asks; and answers it: "Men occupy theological chairs whose views are identical with those of Robertson Smith. These men are deliberately teaching theories which are diametrically opposed to the views which they have sworn to uphold. The effect on the Church is deplorable in the extreme. Young men of intellectual honesty refuse to enter the Ministry and, as a consequence, there is a falling-off in the supply of Divinity students. Meanwhile the Higher Critics within the Church are busily employed, not in pursuing their studies in a scientific spirit, but in endeavouring to patch up a truce between the new and the old beliefs." The effect of this on the higher theological thought of Scotland is said to be disastrous and we are asked to believe that as matters stand the Scottish Church can do nothing to advance Biblical criticism and that no genuine intellectual development is possible, till the leaders of the Higher Thought in Scotland have the courage to free themselves from their present fetters. In the midst of the general complacency there are those, it seems, who are not quite satisfied with the Scotland of to-day. In their opinion the intellectual has lagged behind the material progress. In the higher spheres of the national life, there is discernible no such uninterrupted progress as in the lower. Mr. Macpherson holds that since the union, though the material progress of Scotland has increased by leaps and bounds, yet in the things pertaining to the mind progress has been slow and intermittent.

To Mr. Macpherson's mind the explanation lies here: in the material sphere the national energies have been concentrated without division upon one ideal, while in matters intellectual, two ideals of life have been in deadly conflict—the Theological and the Humanist. He contends that the immediate effects of the Reformation on the intellect of the nation were far from beneficial, for fanatical theocrats discouraged all knowledge which had not a direct religious bearing. The Universities were entirely subordinate to the Church and when the Covenanters gained the ascendancy, it was resolved that all masters and teachers in colleges and schools and all scholars at the passing of their examinations for degrees should subscribe to the covenant. The clergy claimed the right to superintend the teaching in schools and colleges and the result was "to prevent the Scottish mind emerging from what Comte calls the theological stage." Carlyle's review of the intellectual position of Scotland after the Reformation is quoted in support of Mr. Macpherson's idea: "For a long period after Scotland became British, we had no literature; at the date when Addison and Steele were writing their 'Spectators,' our own good John Boston was writing with noblest intent, but alike in defiance of grammar and philosophy, his 'Fourfold State of Man.' Then came schisms in our National Church and fiercer schisms in our Body politic; Theologic ink and Jacobite blood, with gall enough in both cases, it seemed, to have blotted out the intellect of the country." The Scottish mind was under the thraldom of the Church at the time and we are led to believe that, to a large extent, it still is. Mr. Macpherson traces the various attempts which were made in the direction of intellectual revivals, and coming to the early years of the nineteenth century, declares that the Church and Toryism effectually barred from higher positions in intellectual circles those whose views did not square with the authorised religious and political creed. "But for the repressive methods of the Church, Scotland might have contributed much to the elucidation of the great evolutionary ideas, so familiar to us in these latter days." Incalculable harm was done to what may be called the speculative or philosophical side of science in Scotland when the Church prosecuted Leslie, the Professor of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh for endorsing in a footnote in his treatise on Heat, Hume's theory of Causation. Learned men kept their speculations to themselves rather than suffer prosecution for heresy.

We were prepared to believe that the intellectual progress of Scotland had been simultaneous with that of England and of the European countries. But what Sir James Mackintosh said in his time is as true to-day. The temper of the people of Scotland is peculiarly jealous in every question that approaches the boundaries of theology, and that very fact has retarded their intellectual progress. The outcome is that the vital intellectual forces which give an impetus to the Scottish mind came from isolated thinkers. In the opinion of Mr. Macpherson, Carlyle did more for the mind of Scotland in the early half of the century than all the Professors or Edinburgh Reviewers combined. He stimulated thought on the highest schemes, lifted the Scottish mind out of the narrow sphere of the "Edinburgh Review," broke the conspiracy of silence and turned to finer intellectual and spiritual issues the minds of young men who were repelled alike by the theological conventionalities of the preacher and the literary platitudes of the reviewer. From the time of the famous utterances of the late Professor Robertson Smith, Mr. Macpherson dates a new epoch in the history of Scottish theological thought. Until that time the problems which agitated the Church were mainly ecclesiastical. Professor Robertson Smith struck at the roots of Scottish theology and was removed, not because his views were erroneous, says Mr. Macpherson, but because he was a disturber of the peace. The outcome of that event and the situation to-day we have told in Mr. Macpherson's words. It is too much to expect that his assault on the Church of Scotland will pass without comment. Rather, we think, will the author find he has raised a nest of hornets about him, which will show him no mercy. Still he will stand by his asseverations, being firmly persuaded that no genuine intellectual development in Scotland is possible until the leaders of the Higher Thought have the courage to free themselves from their present fetters.

**NATIONAL TRADE PERCENTAGES.**

MANY attempts have been made recently to throw cold water upon the progress of British trade, and the Press has been full of statistics, tabular and diagrammatic, the object of which have mainly been to prove the rapidity with which our commerce is leaving us. But up to the present the questions of comparative trade increases, and percentage increases have been carefully avoided. This may be because the figures were not easily obtainable, or it may be that those who have undertaken to dissect and analyse the trade progress of Great Britain did not care to approach the subject from this point of view. The fact remains that compared with her great rivals, Germany, the States, and France, the United Kingdom more than holds her own, and she still heads the table of comparative trade increase from the point of view of percentage as well as of actual totals. It has been the most popular method of judging trade prosperity to compare the most recent total with that of the same country at some period previously and to examine the percentage increase. But this method cannot be regarded as logical. Why it should be expected that any particular nation which has founded for itself a huge system of over-sea trade should always maintain an increase the percentage of which compared with its own bulk is greater than the percentage increase of that of any other nation it is difficult to understand. By this system Canada, the increase of whose gross total in over-sea trade was in 1902, as compared with 1897, thirty-four and a half millions sterling, the most prosperous country. Italy was second, and the Argentine Republic and Japan were the third and fourth, respectively, in point of view of prosperity. Great Britain, whose gross total of trade amounted to the huge sum of 790 millions sterling, nearly equal to the combined totals of her immediate rivals, Germany and the States, is relegated to the eighth position, and this notwithstanding the fact that her increase alone is practically equivalent to the total trade of the two nations placed first according to this system. The logical, or at any rate, a much more rational method, of making trade comparisons, is to place side by side the percentage of the increases as compared with the world's gross total. By this system, notwithstanding her alleged decline, Great Britain is first with an increase of 23 per cent., the United States second with 22 per cent., German, third with 18, and France fourth with eight per cent. Italy comes before Canada, and Canada is sixth on the list. As to the progress of the United States as compared with Great Britain it only remains to be stated that allowing Great Britain's over-sea trade to remain stationary and the United States to continue her present successful course, with the present prosperous rate of increase and without interruption, it will need fifteen years before the figures are equal. Allow Great Britain a decline in her total percentage of, say, two per cent. each year, and the period which it will occupy the States in catching the United Kingdom is more than doubled. If the present rate of increase of both countries is maintained the relative positions will never alter, and the same remark applies equally well to Germany and France as to the United States. All this is assuming that the world's consuming power is illimitable, a fact which is generally assumed in these calculations although as a matter of fact when the climax is reached the reaction will tell as badly against Great Britain's trade rivals as against Great Britain herself. There appears to be no immediate necessity for absolute despondency.

**THE HEMP INDUSTRY IN AMERICA.**

ALTHOUGH in the East Indies various descriptions of fibre producing plants are cultivated, it is rather curious that the hemp plant proper is not grown for the sake of its fibre. Recently a good deal of sisal hemp has been grown in India and sunn hemp is also cultivated, but the hemp fibre plant known to the botanist as Canabis Sativa is confined in the East to China and Japan. The Journal of the Society of Arts devotes an interesting article to the hemp industry in the United States. As much as eighteen million pounds of hemp fibre is consumed annually in that country, and of that amount considerably more than half is imported. For some time the industry has shown a tendency to increase, and there is little doubt that in the future the grower and exporter of hemp to the United States will find his business vrey profitable. One of the most interesting features of the industry is the manufacture of the fibre itself. The hemp plant grows from five to fifteen feet in height, and bears at its summit a mass of dark green leaves. The fibre is contained in the stalk, and it is obtained by allowing the vegetable gums surrounding it to rot away either by the action of water or of dew. The latter method is the most common, but it does not produce such a good quality of fibre. The "water retting" as it is called is the more expensive, and in most sources of the fibre it is not used. Only in Italy is the method of "water retting" systematically adopted, and the Italian fibre commands a better price than any obtained from other parts of the world. However, attempts are being made to improve the method so that it can be employed with less expense. The principle of the method lies not in the soluble action of the water, but in the corrosive influence of bacteria which ferment in a similar way to the bacteria which bring about the fermentation of wine. It has been suggested that cultures of these micro-organisms could be added to the water in which the retting process is proceeding in order to facilitate and increase its rapidity. Experiments on a small scale have been carried out with satisfactory results, and possibly the system of dew retting now in vogue in the States will ultimately give way to an improved process of water retting. If so the exports of the material will have to look to their laurels, as it is reasonable to suppose that such a development would impart a big stimulus to the hemp-growing industry in the States. It seems strange, in view of the undoubtedly profitable nature of the industry, and the success which has attended the cultivation of sisal hemp in India, and the East Indies generally, that some attempt has not been made to introduce the cultivation of hemp into this country.

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"ON dit" at Government head-quarters, observes "Capital," that Lord Curzon goes home for nine months next April, which would bring him back for his second Viceroyalty early in January 1905.

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THE engagement is announced of Lieutenant Herbert Thompson Shaw Rogers, I. A., Military Accounts Department, Madras, youngest son of the late Major-General H. T. Rogers, R. E., to Annie Violet, only child of Mr. G. Barton Groves, Post Master-General, Madras, (retired) and Mrs. Barton Groves.

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AMONG the passengers by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Caledonien which arrived in Bombay on Friday were Mr. Pilinski, Consul-General for France, Calcutta, and Mme. Pilinski, Lt.-Col. Sir W. and Lady Curzon Wyllie, Col. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. S M. Robinson, Mrs. W. Hughes, Mrs. Kemball, Mrs. and Miss Knyvett and Colonel Blunt, R. E.

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THE new Pontifical Secretary at the Vatican has reached the Cardinalate at a remarkably early age. He is only 38 and is therefore one year older than was Richelieu when he obtained the red hat, and one year younger than Maxarin when he reached the same rank in the Roman hicrarchy. Cardinal Merry Dei Val is a Spaniard whose family was for some time on terms of intimacy with his predecessor in the Secretaryship, Cardinal Rampolla, with whose Vatican policy he was thought to be in entire sympathy. He is an accomplished and astute diplomatist possessed of wide information. These qualities appear to have gained him the unreserved confidence of the new Pope, who is himself not particularly versed in wordly arts and graces.

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THE Tibetan King in Tachienlu has a summer palace, attached to which are extensive hayfields, and a tribe from a village five days distant has recently been making the King's hay. They get no pay, but it is credited to them as a part of the taxes they have to pay on the land they are allowed to cultivate. Each family of the tribe sends a man to help make the hay. The haymakers camp out in the hayfield in tents and a camp fire is built between a number of large stones. On the stones a large iron wide mouthed kettle is placed, in which tea is kept boiling for hours. The tea is then put into a large wooden churned and thoroughly churned with butter, the concoction being drunk at all times of the day. Sometimes barley flour is mixed with the concoction, and the paste eaten with the fingers.

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RUMOURS from Tibet have recently reached the Central Government at Peking to the effect that the Indian Government have detailed no less than 12,000, troops to invade Tibet bound for Lhassa. These troop are further credited with having with them eight years' (sic) supply of ammunition and food, and that the route taken by the invading army from India is through Nepal and thence into Tibet. This great amount of ammunition is declared by the Tibetans to be packed in cases supposed to contain food in consequence of which the Chinese and their Tibetan allies were successfully kept in ignorance by the Britishers of the expedition until the fraud became exposed by the barest chance! What sort of chance this was is not mentioned. This rumour, a Peking correspondent says, is believed by many of the members of the Peking Government, espcially the Russophiles, who have accordingly secretly memorialised the Empress Dowager on the subject and advised her Majesty to appeal to Russia for help and advice.

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MR. S. S. BHOSE in the course of an interesting article on Nautch Girls says of one of the most renowned in Upper India that "she is a puffed owl of vanity," and proceeds:—"Once upon a time a great Nawab gave a nautch and asked this Baiji to sing. But she demanded Rs. 5 lakhs for a single song plus Rs. 50 extra for ghee and black pepper to tone her pharynx! At last the bargain was struck for one single note valued at Rs. 1 lakh. Amid a mighty gathering she caught hold of her harp, and shaking her head struck the string once only and uttered the one word 'Pring' and said 'Ha-ha-ha!' extending her hand dramatically. She was greated with a roar of applause and given a lakh on the spot! Nawabs alone understand what there is in the single word 'Pring,' and it is not given to other mortals to fathom the juice in it. It is said that upon listening to a song sung by her a young Nawab's heart was so much attuned to love that he hastened to uproot it and engraft it on that of the bewitching Syren by the sweet bond of matrimony.'

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THE issue of Martini-Henry rifles to several of the Levies on the North-West Frontier was recently sanctioned, and although there will be the risk of loss due to theft or desertion, the principle of arming these irregular corps with something better than Sniders is, says the "Pioneer" sound enough. On more than one occasion Levy detachments have found themselves "held up" by tribesmen having Martini and even ·303 rifles, and this kind of thing was demoralising to the men in our service. The old Snider, when turned into a smoothbore, is useful enough for sentries and the internal police, but it is quite out of place now on the Frontier The Martini, on the other hand, though, it has been discarded in the Army, is still a good rifle, has a fairly long range and carries a bullet of first rate stopping-powers. The Levies and Border Militia who are just receiving it will now have more confidence in dealing with raiding parties, and their musketry training will be no longer of the primitive kind necessary with the Snider. If strict precautions are taken against the loss of arms the change will add considerably to the defensive strength of the irregular garrisons at the most exposed points on the Frontier.

## WITH THE BANDS.

### ON THE MARCH.

[BY A. G. HALES.]

MR. A. G. HALES, the special correspondent of the "Daily News," with the Macedonian Bands, is sending home picturesque accounts of the operations of the revolutionaries. Writing from Pine Camp, Macedonia, via Rila on October 24th, he says:—

As this may fall into the hands of the Turks on its way to the post, I am not able more nearly to indicate the spot from which I write than I have done above. I will content myself with saying that recently all the leading military chiefs met and held a council of war. I was privileged to be present and know what was decided upon by the council. The old mountain leaders declared that the summer weather would break up suddenly, and fierce gales and snowstorms, accompanied by intense cold, would come on. How accurate they were in their judgment let the following notes tell. General Ivan Zontcheff at once decided that an extraordinary attempt should be made to rescue the bands of helpless, unarmed women, infants, and aged men known to be roaming in the mountains. "Better that we fall to a man," he said in his low, fierce voice, "than that the helpless should be left to perish in the snow." So the bands were prepared. All the weak and sickly men were weeded out. warm clothing was provided. Doubtful characters were sent off on harmless missions, and the new men who were trusted, but who had never been taken by the bands' secret passes to the depots or "caches," where the reserve ammunition is kept, were sworn in under the colours. The man who betrays the secret of that oath will die, no matter whether he hides himself in London or St. Petersburg, for the lives of hundreds are in each man's hands when once he is fully trusted. I have been a witness of many strange and stirring scenes, but seldom has anything impressed me as that oath beneath the colours.

On a gentle slope backed by dense masses of black pines the little army was drawn up, each man wearing his round black cap with crimson top with the gold cross in the centre—the cross is the emblem of the Macedonian army—grey overcoats, brown tunics, brown breeches, cloth leggings crossed recrossed with dark bands of yarn, raw hide sandals, bandolier, knife, revolver, rifle, and bayonet. The officers stood in front, Russian, Bulgarian and Macedonian. The General advanced a few paces, and standing with bared head made a short speech, speaking in a low, valiant voice that had the ring of metal in it. Then, at a signal from him, an officer moved forward bearing the crimson banner edged with gold which the ladies of the convent had made for the soldiers of the Cross. The general took the hand of one officer, led him to the banner, and bade him kneel and kiss the standard. As he knelt at one corner a second officer knelt at the other, and together they took the oath to be true while life was in them to the Christian banner and to their comrades. As they knelt, out like a bagpipe note rang the voice of General Ivan Zontcheff, and at the sound of that voice, which had so often cheered them to the charge, the Macedonian soldiers on the higher slope behind us, standing with fixed bayonets, brought their rifles to the salute.

BISCUITS AND "MASSO."

Now all is bustle and movement. All are at work, officers and men. Little flat loaves about as big as a dessert plate and hard as the heart of a moneylender have to be stowed for transport. They call them biscuits. You break them with a piece of rock and soak them in "chi" as they call tea, and they are not half bad. Personally I think they are a great improvement on the British Army biscuits. May I, in passing notes, call Lord Roberts' attention to these biscuits, as I think they would be a God-send to our Tommies. They are light, easily packed, and I have marched on them for days, marched over mountainous country, too, and felt none the worse for it. Red pepper in the pod was also packed. This stuff in this form is invaluable in cold weather, both as a stimulant and as a preventive against chills. The Tommy could carry enough in his breeches pocket to last him for three days, and they weigh practically nothing. I took a flask of rum with me as a stimulant in case I broke down on the march, but when wet through and so cold that I thought the marrow in my bones must have got clogged, a mouthful of red pepper did me more good than all the rum that was ever corked. When sleeping out in the snow I found that half a pepper pod kept the chills out, and, I think saved me from rheumatism. It is true that until you get used to it the pepper pod pretty nearly takes the tongue out of you, but one grows used to that, and the feeling soon dies away, and leaves a delightful warm glow in the stomach which gradually pervades the whole system.

Whilst some were packing the biscuits and pepper, others were preparing the meat or "masso" for the march. Camp fires were built all over the place. Goats were slaughtered; the hides turned quickly into sandals, the meat was cut up into little squares of about three inches, hazel wands were cut and stripped free of the bark, to be used as skewers, the meat was threaded upon these skewers, and a man at each end kept them continually turning in front of the fires. When the meat was cooked it was dusted with pepper and packed in parcels of a few pounds weight for man transport. Goats' meat when cooked in this fashion is very good eating, but we could not take enough with us to last for any very great length of time. Like all guerilla forces, we have to draw our chief supplies from the enemy, and when the enemy is too strong, why, it simply comes to a tightening of belts. I have taken mine up a few holes since I came on this expedition. When they pointed out to me the mountain range which we had to climb, I confess that my heart pretty nearly failed me, for never had I faced anything like that before, but a man never knows what he can do until he sets his teeth and tries. And I tried. All that evening we climbed up and ever upwards. Then towards dawn we camped, and we were so near a Turkish patrol that we just lay and waited the men with fingers on triggers. Had they seen us, the band would have laid every man out, for to let one escape would have been fatal.

A STRUGGLE WITH THE ELEMENTS.

All the following day we marched ten solid hours of clambering and falling with just a rest for a little while in the middle of the day to snatch a bite of cold food and a drink of water. Then an hour or two of sleep. An hour or two was it? it seemed to me that I had just dropped down when I was roused once more for the journey. It was downwards now, thank Providence, as with an ache in every limb, I joined the advance guard. Suddenly a noise came to my ears that I had heard many a time in Australian forests. It was the far off soughing of the tempest amidst the trees. It must have been miles away when we first heard it. The man whom the General had told off specially to look after me came to my side and clutched my arm in the dark and I knew by the grip that he smelt danger. The pass we were on was a goat track a foot wide and about three inches deep. It wound around the rocky slope and trended downwards. The storm came on; a myriad demons seemed to have broken loose. The old dry pines, hoary with age cracked across their stems and went down like matchwood, each trunk as it broke emitting a sharp rifle-like crack. The din was terrible whilst it lasted, branches cracked like pistol shots, boughs flogged each other madly, trees ripped up bodily, fell and were whirled about like straws. When all was hushed; no thunder, no lightning, only a sort of shiver on the night air, as though the world was frightened by the passion of the winds. Above us, roller, on roller, like squadrons of horse charging frantically, the ebon clouds sped by in whirlwind haste. Not a star not a streak of moonlight, nothing but a dull greyness in between the blackness could one perceive. We rose and stumbled on waiting for the next shock, and when it came we crouched like sheep or clung to rocks or trees and when that passed the inexorable command of our leader—march! forward—had to be obeyed.

# TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE FAR EAST.

### America and Korea.

### JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

### THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

LONDON NOVEMBER 14.

The United States Government is endeavouring to secure the opening of Atiju instead of Yongampho and is sending Mr. Allen, the Minister in Korea, to Chemulpo on board a warship in order to impress the Koreans.

Reuter (Peking) is informed from a trustworthy source that the Japanese Government is dissatisfied with the progress of the negotiations and is anxious to inform Parliament when it meets on the 5th December that an agreement with Russia has been concluded.

It is apprehended that otherwise the Opposition will demand war.

It is believed that Russia is deliberately protracting the negotiations while she reinforces her Army and Navy in the Far East.

## THE SOMALI WAR.

### Abyssinian Co operation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

Reuter understands that 4,000 Abyssinians will co-operate with the British in Somaliland.

A portion of this Abyssinian force will comprise some of King Menelik's own regiments.

## THE COLSTON BANQUET.

### Mr. Balfour on Retaliation.

### SIR M. HICKS-BEACH SUPPORTS THE PREMIER.

Mr. Balfour and Sir M. Hicks-Beach were guests at the Colston banquet at Bristol last night.

Mr. Balfour in his speech reiterated his views, regarding the necessity for retaliation and said that he did not anticipate a General Election before two or three years.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach said that though a freetrader he was prepared to support the Premier's policy but he steadfastly opposed the unauthorised programme.

## TRAIN ROBBERY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### A Daring Exploit.

### TEN THOUSAND POUNDS STOLEN.

As a train was ascending the incline between Pietersburg and Nylstroom, two men entered a van, over- powered the escort and stole £10,000 in specie consigned to the Standard Bank of Pretoria.

The attack on the train in the Transvaal is symptomatic of the condition of the country which is filled with desperadoes, mostly men out of work.

## AMERICA AND PANAMA.

### Mr. Roosevelt and the New Republic.

### A PROVIDENTIAL INSTRUMENT."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13.

President Roosevelt, in receiving the credentials of M. Varilla as Minister of the Republic of Panama, said he hoped the new State, in harmony with the United States, would be a providential instrument and an untold benefit to the civilized world through the opening of a new highway to universal commerce.

## THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

### Sarafoff Still Alive.

### THE PORTE AND REFORMS.

The noted leader Sarafoff, the last of the Bulgarian leaders operating in Macedonia, has returned to Bulgaria.

After long conferences the Porte is showing a tendency to accept the Macedonian reforms scheme and the Grand Vizier has hinted to the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors that the Porte's reply will be satisfactory.

## LORD ROBERTS'S ILLNESS.

### The Result of a Chill.

Lord Roberts caught a chill on the 6th instant, at the unveiling of a monument to Prince Christian Victor at Windsor and has been absent from the War Office the whole of this week.

His lordship is progressing favourably.

## RACING AT LIVERPOOL.

In yesterday's message giving the result of the Liverpool Autumn Handicap the second horse should be Whistling Crow and not Whistling Coon.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY.

### Police Precautions.

### ARREST OF AN ANARCHIST.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 14.

In connection with the journey of their Italian Majesties who start to-morrow the Police have arrested at Cherbourg a dangerous Anarchist who arrived there on Thursday and who has already been imprisoned for Anarchist offences.

## AFFAIRS ON THE PANAMA ISTHMUS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

Colombia threatens to attack Panama and General Reyes, who is nominally the Peace Commissioner, is reported to be marching on the Isthmus with a large Colombian force.

The American authorities are determined not to allow an encounter between the hostile forces anywhere near the railroad and will if necessary, extend the neutral zone as far as the northern and southern boundaries of the new Republic of Panama.

## THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

The operations in the Kutebi country in the Aden Hinterland have been concluded satisfactorily and the troops have returned to their posts after inflicting severe punishment on the enemy.

## BULGARIAN LOSSES.

It is officially declared at Salonica that 15,000 Bulgarians have been killed in European Turkey since the 15th April last.

## THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 14.

It is understood that Mr. Pedlar, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and Mr. Theodore Morrison, Principal of Aligarh College, have been nominated as additional members of the Supreme Legislative Council specially to take part in the consideration of the Universities Bill. The late Mr. Stuart, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, was also offered and accepted a seat on the Council just before his untimely death.

## THE FLOODS IN SOUTH INDIA.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 14.

In reference to the floods in South India, the latest information received at the Madras railway offices says, that owing to the heavy rains no repair, work can be done on the north-east line but through trains are working on the north-west line. The breaches on the Bangalore line will not be repaired for four days more. Heavy rain is still falling.

There is much destruction in the Kolar district caused by the bursting of tanks, and serious delay is feared in regard to the Gold Field water supply scheme. Railway communication is stopped between the east and west. In regard to the South India line the latest information states that the floods have subsided and through booking was resumed to-day.

## MR. BOURDILLON AT BANGALORE.

### WELCOME FROM THE BAR.

### A DEPUTATION FROM TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

BANGALORE, NOVEMBER 15.

The members of the Bangalore Bar met Mr. Bourdillon for the first time yesterday, when he sat as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg in the Resident's Court. Mr. Lawrence, Public Prosecutor, welcomed his Honour in an appropriate speech, Mr. Bourdillon replying suitably.

In the afternoon Mr. Bourdillon received a deputation from seven temperance societies of Bangalore, After offering welcome they represented that the revenue from liquor traffic in Mysore had reached a total of 36 lakhs in 15 years, the amount of revenue at the time of pendition of the province to native administration in 1881 being Rs. 31,000. They also saidthat three centres of Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore with a population of 1,67,000 persons, consume 1,40,000 gallons, while the rest of the population of the State amounting to 46,76,0 0 persons consumed 1,80,000 gallons from large proportion of the liquor consumed in these centres. A deputation were led to conclude that the European custom and example have influenced the habits of natives while they were convinced of the necessity of doing what they could by individual suasion and united effort to strengthen the cause of temperance in their own spheres. They hoped that a knowledge of wide and rapid spread of drinking habit may lead to the formation of a strong and healthy temperance sentiment in the community and in the discussion which followed the causes of the increase of revenue were considered and remedies proposed for increased consumption. Mr. Bourdillon was very sympathetic and promised to look into the figures and give the matter his careful consideration.

Two other bodies, namely the Local Trades, Association and the Young Men's Christian Associatoin, of which he had become president, intend shortly to present him with addresses of welcome.

## THE WEATHER IN MADRAS.

### CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

### THE HANDICAP RACES POSTPONED.

An agreeable break has occured in the weather since last night and has allayed the alarm felt at the headworks of the water supply and on the railway lines.

The November handicap races, fixed for 17th and 19th have been postponed to the 19th and 21st, owing to the heavy state of the course.

## LAWN TENNIS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 15.

The Bombay Command Office Lawn Tennis Championship was played yesterday before a large and fashionable gathering of spectators. The competition was started in 1901 being played on the American system. In the first year the cup was won by Mr. Bamford and in 1902 by Mr. Kirkpatrick. This year the latter gentleman also won. At the conclusion of the contest Mrs. Greenfield, the wife of General Greenfield, presented the cup to the winner.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The central meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will be held on the Wanowrie rifle ranges from Wednesday next and will last for ten days. The camp will be pitched ready for the competitors from Tuesday next. The number of entries of British competitors is not favourable only 137 having entered, whilst last year the number was 166. The native competitors show an increase 238 having entered against 136 last year. Fourteen British regiments have sent men to compete, namely the Royal Scots from Kamptee, the Suffolks and Cheshires from Karachi and Quetta, the York and Lancasters from Mhow, the Seaforths from Nusserabad, the Cannaught Rangers from Ahmednegar, the 1st B. B. and C. I, Railway Volunteers from Bombay, the Bangalore Volunteers, No. 3 Company Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Poona Volunteers, the Royal Engineers and the Mounted Infantry school besides two local regiments, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the East Lancashire regiment. Amongst the native regiments are the 94th the 120th Rajputana, the 3rd Sappers and Miners, the 29th Lancers, the 44th Merwara, the 103rd mahrata Depot, the 107th Pioneers ,the 108th, 109th, 112th, 117th, and 25th Infantry.

The competitions are in many respects the same as last year with the exception of the machine gun competition. In addition to this there is a celerity and Precision match and a scorhing competition.

Major Johnston 1st Gurkha rifles has taken over the duties of honorary secretary.

The following merchants have given cups for competition in different matches :—Match 7 Lloyd Lindsay competition, Messrs, Meakin and Co., Match 8 Messrs. Cooper Macleod of Edinburgh ; Match 9 Messrs. Marcks and Co., Match 25 the Cawnpore Woollen Mills ; Match 28 the Gold and Silver Smiths Company London ; Match 47 2nd prize Messrs, Cooper and Company ; Match 49 (Diana plate) Messrs. Stewart, photographers ; Match 50 Messrs. Vafiadis and Co., Match 51 Messrs Arlooma and Co., of Deolali and Match 56 Mr. Oomersi Mawji of Bhuj.

## THE TILAK CASE.

### ATTEMPT TO MOVE THE HIGH COURT FOR TRANSFER.

Mr. Kirtikar, Government pleader, Bombay, has informed Tilak that the prosecution intended to move the High court for the transfer of his partially heard appeal on the Apellate Side and asked him if he would object to the course. Government would be moved to appoint a Judge to dispose of the appeal. Tilak replied that he would not object to the course proposed if there was any likelihood of Mr. Lucas not resuming hearing within reasonable time after his return from leave, or if there was any probability of his leave being indefinitely prolonged.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 13.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth has resigned his appointment on the Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammed Saheb-Bahadur, is appointed an additional Member of Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy's Council is ordered to assemble in Calcutta from the 9th November. Colonel Joubert Inspector of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted leave out of India for eight months from 14th November.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ashton officiates as Commissioner, North India, salt revenue, vice Mr. R. M. Dane, on special duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Butterfield is transferred from Bombay to the office of Government Examiner of Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. Trotter on his return from leave is posted to the office of Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. W. Nathan, Executive Engineer, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Katihar Malda Branch Railway Survey, with rank of Superintendent of Works.

Captain Lubbock, R. E., on his return from leave is posted as Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, Calcutta.

Mr. Gabbett, Engineer-in-Chief, Murshidabad Branch, E. Bengal State Railway, on relief by Mr. Haughton from leave is posted to the E. Bengal State Railway.

Mr. J. Stuart, Assistant Engineer is permanently transferred from the Punjab to Burma.

## DEATH OF A PROMINENT DHULIA CITIZEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, NOVEMBER 14.

The Dhulia public deeply regret the death of Mr. D. S. Garud alias Baba Saheb, which occurred this morning at his bungalow. He was the leading and most public spirited gentleman of Khandesh. He held the position of Vice President of the Dhulia Municipality and of the Khandesh District Local Board, and for some time he was an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Collector's office, the Municipal and other offices and the bazar are closed to-day out of respect to the deceased.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

2nd Lieutenant Scott, Border Regiment, Indian Army candidate, has been posted to Madras.

Colonel Mayne has been permitted to reside in India on vacating the officiating command of Sind District.

Major Caulfield, 110th Mahrattas, has been placed to the temporary command of the 114th Mahrattas, as Lieutenant-Colonel Candy has been invalided home.

General Officer Commanding the line communication of Somaliland telegraphs the Major Thomson, 107th Pioneers, and Major Hoskins, North Staffordshire Regiment, are now convalescent and have been invalided home.

Major Woodward, 2nd Leicestershire; Captain Keelan, 106th Pioneers ; Capt. Swinhoe, Supply Transport Corps; Capt. Charrier, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers and Lieut Walford, 1st Suffolk, are much better.

Capt. Harward, R. E., and Lieut. Kerr, 6th King's African Rifles, are doing well.

Capt. Protheroe Smith, 21st Lancers, is now convalescent.

Lieuts. Balderson, 101st Grenadiers, and Luard, King's African Rifles,—Condition unfavourable.

Conductor Best, army service, corps, and Private Jordan, King's Royal Rifles, are seriously ill.

Colonel W. L. Dubbins, M. V. O., is to be P. M. O., Bombay Command vice Surgeon-General Price retired. Colonel G D. U. Leake R. A. M. C., is appointed P. M. O. Bombay and Nagpur districts.

Major-General A. Reid officiating in Command of the Mhow District retires in December.

Colonel Macdonald C. B. who is now in Sikkim as Commanding Royal Engineers will temporarily command the British troops there.

ARRIVALS : NOVEMBER 14.—Dunscombe, Capt., Bo, 128th Pioneer on Field Service, Somaliland from Quetta.

Bannatyne, Lt., Bo., 128th Pioneers on Field Service, Somaliland from Quetta.

Tristram, Capt., Bo. 42nd Deoli Regt., on furlough from Deoli.

Jelbart, Lt., Bo., A. V. D. on duty from South Africa.

Vincent, Capt., Bo., 37 Lancers, on leave from Mhow.

Nash, Capt., Bo., R. Scots, on leave from Mhow.

James, Lt., Bo. 126th Baluch Inft., on furlough from Quetta.

Knatchbull, Major, Bo., 122 Rajput Inft. on leave from Mhow.

Bingham, Brig.-Gen., Bo., R. A., on duty from Mhow.

Bartholomew, Capt., Bo., R. A., on duty from Mhow.

Murphy, Capt., Bo., I. M. S., on leave from Hyderabad, Sind.

James, Lieut , Bo., A. and S. Highlanders, on leave from England.

Rambert, Capt., Bo., 29th Lancers, on remount duty from Sirur.

Strong, Lt., Bo., 108th Inft., on leave from England.

Scott, Capt., Bo., 112th Inft., on leave from Deesa.

Gray, Capt., Bo., R. A., from leave from England.

Bennett, Col., Bo., R. E., from leave from England.

Parker, Capt., Punj. R. A., from leave from England.

James, Capt., Punj., 29th Punjabis from leave from England.

Brownlow, Capt., Punj., 21st Punjabis from leave from England.

Cameron, Capt., Punj., the Blackwatch from leave from England.

O'Brien, Lt , Punj. 26th Punjabis from leave from England.

Vallings, Punj., 29th Punjabis, from leave from England.

Chichester, Capt., Punj., 28th Punjabis, from leave from England.

Sandeman, Lt , Punj., 1st Gurkha Rifles from leave from England.

Maclachlan, Capt., Punj., 40th Pathans, from leave from England.

Girolestone, Lt., Punj., R. A., 40th Pathans, from leave from England.

Hussey, Major, Punj., R. H. A., on duty from South Africa.

Dunsterville, Lt.-Col., Punj., R. A., from leave from England.

Howard, Capt., Punj., 29th Punjabis to rejoin England.

Oldfield, Major, Punj. R. E., on leave from Kohat.

Baly, Col , Punj., Q. M. Genls'. Deptt , on inspection duty from Simla.

Newell. Lt.-Col., Beng., 8th Rajputs from leave from England.

Winterscale, Lt., Beng., King's Shropshire Regt. from leave from England.

Peyton Lt.-Col , Beng., 15th Hussars on leave from Meerut.

Nicholson, Capt., Beng., D. A. Q. M. G., from leave from England.

Raitt, Major, 7th Rajputs from leave from England.

Hall, Lt.-Col., Beng., S. Lane. Regt. from leave from England.

Hume, Capt , Bengal., R. E., off leave from England.

Dunn, Lt., Beng., R. I. Rifles from leave from England.

Forbes, Capt., Beng. R. S., Fussiliers from leave from England.

Farron, Lt., Ms. R. F. A. on leave from Secunderabad.

Williams, Lt., Ms. R. Warwick Regt. on leave from Belgaum.

Torkington, Lt., Ms. 69 Rajputs, on leave from Bangalore.

Landon, Lt.-Col., Ms., R. Warwick Regt., from leave from England.

Vernon, Lt., Ms., R. F. A., from leave from England.

DEPARTURES : NOVEMBER 14.—Oldfield, Major, Punj. R. E., on furlough to England.

Dumsterville, Lt.-Col., Punj. R. A., to join to Rawalpindi.

Girdlestone, Lt., Punj., R. A., to join to Kohat.

Maclachon, Capt., Punj., 40th Pathans, to rejoin to Jhansi.

Sandeman, Lt., Punj., 1st Gurkha Rifles to join Dharmsala.

Chichester, Capt., Punj., 28th Punjabis, to join to Delhi.

Tooth, Lt., Punj., 9th Lancers, on leave to England.

Ewart, Major, Punj. S. O. F. Corps, on leave to England.

Coles, Major, Punj., 37th Dogras, on leave to England.

Scott, Capt., Bo., 112th Infat., on leave to Matheran.

Savage, Lt., Bo., 32 Lancers on leave to Poona.

Briggs, Lt.-Col., Bo., I. M. S. on leave to Colombo.

Gray, Capt., Bo. R. A. to join to Karachi.

James, Lt., Bo., 126th Baluchis on furlough to England.

Stockwell, Lt., Beng. R. Welsh Fussiliers to rejoin to Meerut.

Orton, Lt., Beng., 1-39 Gurkha Rifles on leave to England.

Nicholson, Capt., Beng. D. A. Q. M. G., to rejoin to Naini Tal.

Peyton Lt.-Col , Beng. 15th Hussars on leave to Poona.

Humphrey, Lt.-Col., Beng. late Glocester Regt., on retirement to England.

Newel, Lt -Col. Beng. 8 Rajputs to rejoin to Silchar.

Parker, Major, Beng , 3rd Rifle Brigadier on leave to England

Gough, Major, Beng., Remount Dept. on duty to Babugarh.

Hill, Capt., Beng., R. G. A., on duty to England

Torkington, Lt., Ms. 69 Punjabis on leave to England.

Williams, Lt., Ms., R. Warwick Regt. on leave to England.

## THE GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF BOMBAY.

### THE CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

The following is the draft address of welcome to be presented by the Bombay Corporation to the Right Hon'ble the Baron Lamington on his arrival in Bombay to assume the office of Governor of the Bombay Presidency :—

To the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Ross, Cochrane-Baillie of Lamington, G.C.M.G., &c. Baron Lamington, Governor-Designate of Bombay. May it please your Lordship.—We the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of this City, respectfully approach your Lordship to tender our cordial greetings on your landing here to assume the Governorship of this Presidency. We also beg to offer a hearty welcome to Lady Lamington. Having borne the responsibilities of high office as Governor of Queensland,you come to us with experience in the art of administration, which gives every assurance that the destinies of this Presidency for the next five years have been entrusted to tried and capable hands. When four years ago we welcomed your Lordship's predecessor to these shores, we had to deplore the prevalence of famine and pestilence in this Presidency, and famine and plague continued their ravages during the greater portion of Lord Northcote's Governorship. Your Lordship's advent among us is under somewhat happier auspices. Plague is unfortunately still among us, but the popular fright and unsettlement, which were its attendant evils in its earlier years, have now ceased. The rains have this year been plentiful, and though locusts are causing damage in some parts, there is every expectation of a normal harvest. We may hope, therefore, that your Lordship's administration will be comparatively free from the serious difficulties which beset those of your two immediate predecessors, their Excellencies Lord Northcote and Lord Sandhurst, and that during your term of office your Lordship will be able to advance the Presidency in moral and material prosperity to a much greater extent than has been possible in the past few years. Turning now to our own Municipal affairs, we beg leave to mention what is perhaps not unknown to your Lordship that in the efforts to cope with plague the resources of the Bombay Municipality have been very heavily taxed. Without taking account of the Municipality's annual contribution to the City Improvement Trust and the heavy expenditure on sanitary works and the maintenance of a greatly increased staff in our Health Department, the plague expenditure of this Municipality since plague began in 1896 has aggregated about sixty lakhs of rupees. To the expenditure incurred up to the 31st March 1899, Government were good enough to contribute about 15 lakhs, in view of the circumstance that our plague expenditure under the direct control of Government is largely affected by Imperial considerations, this Municipality have a special claim for Government contribution. We respectfully trust that our efforts to secure financial assistance in this respect will meet with careful consideration at your Lordship's hands. Another matter of importance on which the Corporation will shortly approach Government is the concentration in the same hands of the administration of medical relief with that of sanitary conservancy. In view of the endemic character assumed by plague such a reorganization has become a matter of great urgency. This Corporation is willing to assume the whole responsibility of medical relief in the City if in accordance with the principles laid down in the local self-government despatches of the Government of India, they are relieved by an equitable adjustment of an equivalent burden in the shape of Police charges. We trust that when our representation on the subject comes before your Lordship it will meet with your Lordship's favour and support. There is another urgent problem which demands careful comprehensive and statesmanlike handling. Here, as elsewhere, the overcrowding of the City has always treated a situation with which it has been found difficult adequately to grapple. The operations of the City Improvement Trust have accentuated the difficulty, and the housing of the poor demands for its solution the conjoint action of Government and the civic authorities. We respectfully trust that yout Lordship may see your way to constitute a joint representative Committee to make a deliberate enquiry into the subject and devise practical measures for its solution. With these observations we once more beg to offer a warm welcome to your Lordship and to Lady Lamington, and to wish you a happy and prosperous career in the administration of your high office. We pray that Providence may bless you with health and strength to promote the welfare and happiness of the people placed under your care.

## DECREASED SALT CONSUMPTION IN BOMBAY.

THE Government of Bombay in a resolution on the Annual Report on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Presidency for the year 1902-03 state :

The net receipt for the year under report compared with those of the previous years show a nominal increase of 7½ lakhs of rupees ; but if allowance is made for credit transactions during the current and past years there is a real decrease of about 2 lakhs which represents the loss of revenue due to the reduction of duty during the fortnight from March 18th to 31st, 1903. The decrease in consumption compared with last year's figures is attributed by the Commissioner to the removal of smaller quantities from the works in anticipation of reduction of duty. It is doubtful whether this is an adequate explanation. For despite any such anticipation consumption increased in Gujarat while, in the rest of the Presidency, it fell by half a pound per head. The steady decrease in consumption which has occurred during the last three years outside Gujarat is not easy to account for. Some sign of recovery since the great famine year 1900-01 might have been expected, but none has been shown. It is by no means certain that there will be a revival during the current year, as despite the reduction of duty, prices are high owing to the shortage of stocks due to destruction by the cyclonic rain which fell last May, and special measures have had to be taken to provide Baragara salt at a reasonable price. The Governor in Council will not ask the Commissioner for further explanations regarding the consumption in past years. But he desires that the rate of local consumption should be carefully watched and that in future reports the causes of its fluctuations should be fully discussed and explained. Government note with satisfaction the commendations bestowed on the officers of the Salt Department by the Collector and endorsed by the Commissioner.

## EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE resolution of the Government of Bombay on the annual report on Public Instruction in the Presidency states :—Owing more especially to the prevalence of plague at the end of the year of report, the figures worked out for the 31st March 1903 give an unduly unfavourable impression of the progress of education, which was on the whole better in the year under review than in the previous year.

Jains should be shown in future, as in past reports, as non-Brahmins and not as Buddhists as they do not properly fall under the latter head. Arrangements are being made to provide quarters for the students of the Grant Medical College and the construction of a lecture theatre for the anatomical class is under consideration.

The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the growing popularity of the Agricutural Branch of the College of Science and success of the students in the University Examinations. The need of quarters for the students of the College has been recognised by Government who have undertaken to meet it so soon as funds are available. The education of the Mahomedans of Sind has recently been dealt with in Government Resolution No. 1601 of 10th August last.

THREE foreign stowaways were brought to Karachi by the s. s. Slingsby which arrived from Port Natal, and were handed over to the Harbour Police Inspector, who took them before the City Magistrate on Saturday. He gave them Rs. 15 and ordered them to be sent to Bombay. Only one of the unfortunate lads was able to speak a little English. It appears that they intended to go to Port Elizabeth, but as they could not land there they were brought on to Karachi. The lads who appear to be Boers are quite destitute, and no doubt the Police will look after them in Bombay and see them shipped off at the first opportunity.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### GERMAN INDUSTRIES AND PROTECTION.

### THE COPPER MARKET.

### COTTON IN AMERICA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

IT is noteworthy that the German chemical industry which is regarded by British Protectionists as a striking example of the benefits of a tariff and the danger of free imports, is used by German Free-traders as an admirable illustration of the vicious effects of Protection. Up to 1862 the German soda industry conducted on the Leblanc system, had enjoyed a high protective tariff, but the rapid growth of production, together with the demands of the industries which depended upon soda as a raw material, convinced the Prussian Government that the duty might advantageously be reduced. Instead of the evil effects being realised which the soda manufacturers had predicted, the trade extended rapidly, and the newly formed German Empire found itself, in 1870, justified in further reducing the duty on other products of the soda industry. With the rapid development of commerce which followed the close of the war, the soda producers enjoyed such a degree of prosperity that dividends of 40 per cent. were not infrequent, and the German makers were unable to meet the demand. Again the Government stepped in, in the interests of the dependent industries, and reduced the duties on calcined soda from four to 1½ mark. But this period of extraordinary expansion was followed by the great crisis which set in in 1877. The soda consumers who felt the pinch first, began to agitate for the entire removal of the duties on soda and allied products, and the Government sympathised with the demand. By making terms, however, with the glass industry, the soda makers, through their combination brought a formidable agitation to bear upon the authorities in favour of increased duties, and Bismarck's adoption of a Protectionist policy facilitated the efforts of the combination. Under the new tariff the duties on caustic soda were slightly reduced, while those on calcined soda were increased from 1½ to 2½ marks. In the hope of large profits capital was diverted into the industry, so that the production of soda mounted from about 45,000 tons in 1879 to 115,000 in 1883. Inevitably prices fell. In Germany the industry, although protected against foreign competition, could not resist the competition of the new ammonia process, and there, as elsewhere, the Leblanc system went under rapidly. By 1886 a crisis in the German soda industry was once more in full course of development. Overproduction and fierce competition were everywhere more and more manifest, the foreign import was forced out of the home market, and the surplus stocks were sent abroad in rapidly increasing quantities. The soda manufacturers were at length driven to form a cartel, or trust, in order to save themselves, and although the tariff has been invoked especially in the interests of the smaller concerns, the first efforts of the new combination were directed towards the annihilation of this section of the industry. By 1900 the Leblanc process had lost ground to such an extent that it represented only 15 per cent of the total output and even this limited industry only held its ground owing to the value of the byproducts of the process. Meanwhile the fate of the industries dependent upon soda for their existence had not been the most enviable. The tariff which protected the home market from foreign competition enabled the members of the soda trust to control prices against the consumers. While disposing of their soda at home at high prices, they delivered the same product abroad at far lower quotations. What this meant to the German exporters of soap, paper, and so forth is shown in a memorial which the Soap Manufacturers' Association presented to the Bundesrath praying for relief :—"The German soap manufacture and the other soda-consuming industries have felt it a grievance for a long period that the soda duty since its establishment in 1879 has remained exactly the same, although the circumstances under which it was fixed have in the meantime substantially altered. Thus, thanks to the progress of chemical technology (the ammonia process instead of the Leblanc process), the cost of production has been reduced about one-fourth. The German soda industry, owing to its present efficiency, can dispense with any tariff protection. The present tariff is of a directly prohibitive character ; it forces the price of soda artificially upwards, handicaps the soda-consuming industries in their export trade, and assures only to the soda makers dividends which benefit almost exclusively the foreigner, inasmuch as the larger soda works are either controlled by foreigners or foreigners have the deciding financial interest therein.

This naturally brought the soapmakers once more into the field. They pointed out that the duty on soda had failed in every respect to attain the objects of its promoters. Called into existence to protect the Leblanc process, it had actually assisted to destroy it. It had poured vast sums of money, estimated at £300,000 annually, into the coffers of the ammonia process works, and it had not preserved the smaller producers from being mercilessly destroyed by the combination of large firms. When, moreover, the tariff was created the duty amounted to from 0 to 20 per cent of the value of the soda, but owing to the fall in price the proportion had increased to 30 per cent. On the other hand German soda had been sold to English consumers at very low price, and British competition was thereby aided. In respect to the number of workmen, amount of wages paid, salaries of officials machinery and so forth the soda-consuming industries far exceeded in importance the soda duty producing concerns. Yet by the soda duty they were being ousted from the world's markets :—by the duty free import of its raw material England, for example, can send domestic soap to every country of the world. The German soap industry, on the contrary, is burdened with a duty upon nearly the whole of its imported material. As a consequence of the German duties on soda, potash, fats, oils, and so forth, the German soapmakers are confined for their market almost entirely to the home consumers, although from a technical standpoint they stand at least upon a level with their colleagues in England. The German soapmakers are compelled to work for very small profits. For that reason the contention of the Duisburg Chamber of Commerce that the influence of the soda duty was not appreciable was unfounded. In view of their statement that the duty upon the caustic soda represented in the manufacture of 100 kilos, of soap represented a cost of 5½d., or 1½ per cent of the wholesale value of the soap, the German soapmakers have an undeniable grievance. Their case illustrates, however, with remarkable, clearness the impossibility of adjusting a tariff so that the claims of every section of producers may be satisfied. By the duty upon foreign soda in Germany it has given an enormous bonus to the English soap and paper making industries at the expense of the German public.

The recent spurt in the copper market recalls the boom of two years ago. G. M. B.'s jumped £3 on Monday, and there was great excitement. This excitement does not seem to be warranted by the statistical position, for there can be no doubt that there is an increasing production of copper, sufficient to meet the increased demand for copper in the electrical industries. Mr. Charles Kirchhoff, the United States special agent, in his last annual report, points out that the production was heavier during 1902 than it has been in 1901, because some of the important mines were worked to full capacity, and because some of the enlargements and improvements previously begun became effective during the year. Further, a number of new enterprises produced for the first time important quantities of the metal. Mr. Kirchhoff thinks that unless unforeseen events cause widespread or prolonged stoppage of operations at the mines the production of copper in the United States will be considerably larger in 1903 than ever before. The Lake Superior district will yield considerably more copper, Arizona is expected to return a considerably larger product, Utah may reach a total of 35,000,000lb., and Wyoming

Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, and the Southern States report an increase. As compared with 268,782 tons in 1901, the total production of copper in the United States in 1902 was 294,423 tons, an increase of 25,641 tons, or nearly 10 per cent as compared with 1901. Utah is forging to the front is one of the most important copper States, and it is notably in the Bingham Camp that development has been most rapid. Only small quantities of copper ore have been shipped from Alaska to Puget Sound smelters, but it is known that large deposits of copper ore exist, whose development is being taken seriously in hand.

Messrs. Hubbard dwell on the point that if no more than 10,750,000 bales of American Cotton are realised, an estimate current in the South, the world's consumption must necessarily be restricted. This estimate, "should it become a conviction, will lead to the holding by the individual planter of some cotton for the purpose of deriving a profit from the advance in value which he believes will naturally occur when the production is less than the consumption." This seems a reasonable probability, but cotton-prices are even now exceptionally high, and it seems likely that most planter will wish to realise on most of their crop. We are told that "so far speculation has been opposed, to an advance in the price of cotton in the belief that the injury to the crop had been exaggerated and that the financial necessities of the South would compel the liquidation of the incoming crop at low prices." Prices, however, are hardly low, and Messrs. Hubbard reiterate, that the high prices for cotton during the past four years have greatly improved the planter's financial position. The circular concludes:—"We consider that this frost has done serious injury in Arkansas, where the crop was a late one, and that destroyed any prospect of a top crop throughout the district mentioned. Generally our advices from the South are to the effect that a frost could not injure the crop, as there is little prospect for a top crop except in a limited area in North Texas." It will be understood that the frost referred to is not the one that excited the market at the beginning of this week. It is interesting to read Messrs. Hubbard's anticipation that this "could not injure the crop."

The strike in the Lille cotton and linen district has virtually come to an end, for the operatives have resumed work in all the mills with only one or two exceptions. It will be remembered that the strikers at first demanded an increase of 20 per cent in wages, but they have not succeeded in forcing this concession from the masters. Some firms, however, have conceded a 5 per cent. advance. According to the French papers it is pretty freely admitted by the workers themselves that the strike was ill-timed, for public sympathy was more or less in favour of the employers on account of bad trade and, moreover, a new law comes into force next April restricting the hours of labour in all French textile factories to ten per day. But the labour organisations make no secret of their intention to try conclusions again with the masters on the first opportunity that presents itself. The strike is a symptom of the discontent that exists amongst Continental workpeople, who are dissatisfied with the small wages and long hours that have hitherto prevailed. During the recent strikes some damage has been done to the mills, but no one blames the genuine strikers for these outrages. The Lille district is close to the Belgian border, and for that reason it is the favourite resort of vagabonds and criminals, who when they commit an offence against the laws on one side can easily cross to the other and evade arrest. To these rodeurs a strike is a God-send on account of its possibilities of loot. For this reason the prospects of a labour disturbance in the Lille district always alarm the French police authorities, who in this instance appear to have used their best efforts to induce masters and men to come to terms.

In their latest circular Messrs. John H. Davis and and Co., of New York, offer some pertinent facts which go far towards explaining the ecormous increase within the last ten years in the consumption of iron and steel in the United States. The latest development, which bids fair to creat a vast new field of demand, is the substitution of steel for wooden ties or sleepers on American railways. The utility of steel ties has been proved for some years, but until quite recently they have been relatively too costly to be used on a large scale. The supply of suitable timber is now becoming so restricted that wooden sleepers have risen very much in price, and it is now less expensive to lay down steel. The substitution is only just beginning on a large scale, but it seems destined to make rapid progress within the next few years. What this means may be inferred from the fact that the American railways require 125,000,000 new ties every year. Among other changes of this kind already accomplished is the substitution of steel for wood in the construction of ploughs and other agricultural instruments. Messrs. Davis state as an illustration of the importance of this single revolution that the Consolidated Harvester Company is using 100,000 tons of steel per annum, and that it expects to require twice as much five years hence. They add that steel is now being employed in the building of passenger as well as of freight cars on American railroads. "In every direction," we are told we see extensions of the uses of this metal, and nothing has yet been found to take its place. It is important to keep such facts as these in mind when reading the alarmist prognostications occasionally met with of a coming deluge of iron and steel from the United States. They must have been overlooked by Mr. Chamberlain when he predicted the other day a not distant gigantic dumping of 10,000,000 tons of American iron and steel on our shores.

The steadily increasing importance of the grain trade of Manchester is shown bythe large number of cargoes now at sea for this port. From Bombay and Karachi alone five large steamers are on their way to the Manchester docks—namely, the Gloaming with 24,500 quarters of wheat from Karachi; the Euterpe, now about due with 13,000 quarters from Bombay, the Zinnia, which left Karachi on the 7th instant with 23,000 quarters; the Yarborough, which left the same port with 21,000 quarters; and the Rydal Hall, from Bombay with a cargo of grain and general merchandise. This Indian import business represents a recent and very valuable addition to the trade of the port. From other parts of the world Manchester has for some years past drawn considerable shipments of grain, and these also appear to be growing in number and volume. Thus we find from the list published by the "Corn Trade News" that at present a cargo of nearly 16,000 quarters of barley is afloat for the Canal from San Francisco in the sailing ship Stronsa; the steamer Almerian is coming with grain cargo from the River Plate; also the Bostonian with 6,000 quarters of maize from Boston, and the Manchester Exchange with 11,000 quarters of maize and a quantity of flour from Philadelphia. The Domingo de Larrinago is due from Galveston with 17,000 quarters of wheat and a consignment of flour, and the Telesfora is also nearly due with 10,000 quarters of wheat and maize from the same port. Over 15,000 quarters of wheat are expected by the steamer Emma from Taganrog, and of course the regular liners from Canada bring a certain quantity of grain almost every week. At the end of last week the the stock of grain of various kinds held at the Manchester docks amounted to over 171,000 quarters or between 30,000 and 40,000 tons wheat. Not all of it is stored in the grain elevator, but inasmuch as the total storage capacity of the elevator is 40,000 tons, or 15,000,000 bushels and 1,372,000 bushel are already stored at the docks, it is obvious that the time is rapidly approaching when further accommodation—possibly a second elevator—may have to be provided. The cargoes of grain now on their way to the docks amount to not less than 1,250,000 bushels

**FLORILINE.**—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to teeth the a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## A CORONATION SCHOOL AT BHUJ.

A Bhuj correspondent writes:—The Coronation school building, which has been built at the expense of Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Bhujwala, in the Cantonment of Bhuj, where its necessity was greatly felt, was opened on the 9th instant, the Birthday of the King Emperor, by Colonel Beale, Commandant of the 105th Native Infantry Regiment.

The Political Agent, Captain F. W. Wodehouse, and European ladies and gentlemen of the Station were present as well as the Chief Secretary, Mr. Chotalal, the Diwan Saheb, and other principal officials of his Highness the Maharaja of Kutch. A large shamiana was pitched in the compound of the school building for the reception of the officials and gentry. A large arched gate was erected in front of the compound of the school building, and the premises and its surroundings were decorated with flags. The gathering was very large. His Highness, Maharaja Rao Sahib kindly allowed the attendance of a party of his Police and the Band.

After all had taken their seats in the shamiana, Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Bhujwala, the donor of this school building, read an address dwelling upon the necessity of such an institution in the Cantonment where none existed till now, and sincerely thanking Colonel Beale, for the trouble he took and the valuable assistance he gave while the building was in course of construction.

To this address a reply was given by Colonel Beale, describing the generosity and loyalty to the Throne, of Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Bhujvala, and the charitable works executed by him in Bhuj and elewhere.

A telegram was received from Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and others from Bombay, expressing regret at their inability to attend the ceremony, wishing every success to the institution, and stating that, in appreciation of Mr. Pestonjee's merits, his friends had subscribed Rs. 2,000 towards establishing a scholarship in his name to be awarded in the Coronation School.

After the distribution of garlands and pan gulab, the gathering dispersed with three hearty cheers for His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII.

## THE THIBET COMMISSION.

WE referred a few days ago to the necessity of guarding the troops in Sikkim and Thibet against the severe cold certain to be experienced in that part of the Eastern Himalaya region. Fortunately there is a store of Canadian fur-coats at Tientsin and Peking, the surplus of the stock ordered during the campaign in China. These coats were being offered to officers and others in India a short time ago for Rs. 10 each, plus freight charges, and they will now come in useful. But it will take some weeks to bring them to India, and meanwhile the early issue of 'postins', the sheepskin coats made in Afghanistan, seems indicated. In China our sepoys suffered comparatively little from the cold, because they were warmly clad; but in the uplands of Thibet the winter will be far more severe than in Chi-li. So far as can be estimated, the immediate advance of any large force beyond Khamba Jong can scarcely take place, for the difficulties connected with transport and supplies are enormous. The roads from Siliguri onwards through Sikkim have been improved, but the whole country is mountainous in the extreme, and pack transport on a large scale will be absolutely necessary. When passes of 13,000 feet and upwards have to be negotiated at this season of the year the forwarding of supplies becomes almost an impossibility. The public, therefore, need not look for any dramatic developments in the situation for the present. The task of preparation is a heavy one, for ample supplies must be accumulated in Sikkim, as any force which enters Thibet hereafter will have of necessity to be self-supporting.—"Pioneer".

## ALLEGED FORGERY OF CURRENCY NOTES

### CHARGE AGAINST RAILWAY SIGNALLERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Mahomed Hussein Bahadurali and Jaferali Bakarali, signallers in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway at Wari Bunder station, with forging currency notes and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Aptekar, pleader, defended the second accused. Evidence showed that last evening about 9 p.m., the accused went to one Shivparsan Khushal, a hawker in sweetmeat, in Falkland Road, and bought half a pound of the eatables. The first accused then took out a currency note for Rs. 5 and gave it to the second, who tendered it in payment for the sweet meat. Shivparsan took the note to Aspandiarji, a shroff in Falkland Road, for getting it cashed. The shroff asked the hawker to call the person, who had tendered it and the latter turned round to do so. He found the first accused running into a lane close by while the second accused had already disappeared. Shivparson ran after the first accused and seized him at a distance of about 500 paces. The accused was brought to the shroff's shop where he threw down a pocket book. No sooner did the pocket book come to the ground than two draft tracings of five rupee currency notes fell out of the the leaves of the book. The accused put his foot on the pieces and began rubbing them on the ground. The shroff noticed this and asked the hawker to pick up the pieces of paper. Mean while a policeman came up and the first accused was given into his custody. He made a statement to the police which led to the arrest of the second accused at midnight. On an application from Mr. Sullivan the hearing was postponed to enable the police to make further inquiries into the matter.

## THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL AND ARTS EXHIBITION.

The following Railway Companies have granted concession rates for the transmission of packages containing articles intended to be exhibited at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition to be held in December 1903:—The South Indian Railway Co; The Madras Railway Co.; The East Indian Railway Co.; H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Co.; the Bengal and North-Western Railway Co.; Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co.; Bengal Nagpur Railway Co.; the Oudh and Rahilkhand Railway Co.; The Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway Co.; Ceylon Government Railway Co.; North-Western Railway Co.; and the Burme Railway Co. The same rates apply for the raconveyance of the exhibits from Madras after the exhibition. Intending exhibitors will be supplied with a certificate from the office of the Exhibition Committee to enable them to avail themselves of these concession rates.

## ELEPHANT CATCHING IN PITS.

A correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—On the third night a huge tusker had fallen into a pit in private land at the foot of the Anamalais, and on the following morning information was sent to an adjacent Rajah to send his elephant to conduct the operation of capture. The tame elephant came in on the 5th evening, and as it was too late to begin the operation, it was put off till the next day (6th).

In the pit the captured elephant showed fight to the tame elephant on the top. Men from above used sticks most brutally on the animal's head. At 2 P.M., the captive was taken out of the pit. The decoy elephant and coolies dragged it along for a few yards and then both elephants stood face to face, and it was thought that the captured one would have the better of the fight, and so men as before used sticks pretty freely on the animal. It was then marched to the kraal quietly, and as it was entering the kraal the decoy elephant from behind pushed it and sent it headlong on to the ground which produced immediate death. The captured elephant was rather an old tusker about 8' 6" high, and possessed a fine pair of tusks. Whilst in the pit an offer of Rs. 2,000 was made for it, but the offer was not accepted. I may here mention that for the period the animal was in the pit, it had been given neither water nor fodder. Have Government no power to revise the Elephant Act and to frame new Rules preventing the capture of these animals?

## SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

### THE REFERENCE TO A THIRD JUDGE.

AT the High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard further arguments on a reference made to him by the Chief Justice in the suit brought by Mr. J. M. Cursetjee against the Secretary of State for India in Council. The suit was originally heard before Mr. Justice Tyebjee, who decided adversely to the plaintiff. An appeal from that decision was heard before Mr. Justice Batty and Mr. Justice Jacob, who however, differed in opinion; and the matter was referred by the Chief Justice to a third Judge, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. The plaintiff and appellant appeared in person while the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General with Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State.

Mr. Jehangir in continuing his address on the case generally, said that the Secretary of State had no sovereign power, and no sovereign powers were conferred upon him by section 65 when the Government was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown.

The Judge: Your point is that the East India Company had no sovereign power, and when the Government passed to the Crown, it had no sovereign power to delegate to the Secretary of State. Can you point out the passage from Sir Barnes' Peacock's judgment which says that the East India Company had no sovereign power?

Mr. Jehangir: I pray that your lordship will allow me to go on in my own way. I have marked all the important passages, and when I come to the passage, I will point it out to the court. Mr. Jehangir proceeded to read certain passages from the judgment and said that the Secretary of State had been entrusted with the administration of the country, and had been given the funds for carrying on the administration and he could be sued for tortious and illegal acts done by his servants in the course of their official duty and for the benefit of the master. Mr. Jehangir then commenced to read from the shorthand notes taken on his behalf, to show what the Advocate General's contention was on the question of sovereign power.

The Judge: There is no need to read the notes. The point was decided by the two Judges, and I have to see whether or not they had decided it rightly. I understand your argument to be this: that you rely on the P. and O. case to show that the East India Company had no sovereign power, and therefore no sovereign power devolved on the Secretary of State, and that Government had a right to dismiss a servant, but that it had no right to libel him or to take away his character?

Mr. Jehangir: I wish your lordship to go a little further in the P. and O. case.

The Judge said he had taken a note of Mr. Jehangir's arguments on that point at some length, and his lordship read out what he had taken down.

Mr. Jehangir agreed with the note, and then addressed the court on Chattertons case and public policy, remarking that that expression had a very wide meaning. Would it be said to be a part of public policy that he, as a magistrate, should be condemned as a fraudulent man, and yet be permitted to act as a magistrate to administer justice. A Magistrate who acted fearlessly had enemies; and public policy, he said, would be to defend and protect that Magistrate. It had been held in England by recent decisions that, where a Magistrate or a Judge had been charged with fraud, there was no privilege; and the charge must be proved. The resolution published by Government, Mr. Jehangir contended, exceeded the limit of just comment. The court had to see in reference to the publication of the resolution whether Government had acted in the way they had in his case in the course of their official duty, and he would be able to prove that they had not acted in other cases in the way they had acted with him. The course of that duty came within the first issue and that being so, he must be allowed to prove it. Mr. Jehangir next referred to the constitution of the Government of Bombay, and maintained that the latter had no sovereign power. The Bombay Government had the Civil and Military administration of the Presidency, and they had to carry out those functions given to them by law. They were the servants or agents of the Secretary of State.

Government, Mr. Jehangir said, had accepted the resolution, and not replied to the petitions he had sent to them from time to time. The lower court did not look into the petitions, which formed a part of his plaint. Government ought to show that they had acted with proper authority. The two judges differed; and if one of them had been sitting with his lordship, his lordship's hands would have been strengthened.

His lordship said Mr. Jehangir had mentioned that point already.

Mr. Jehangir asked his lordship to allow him to mention that point now and then, as it had been preying upon his mind.

His lordship: But we must economise time!

Mr. Jehangir next referred to some of the cases cited at the Bar and commented upon the points raised in them. He contended that the course followed by Government in the case of other officers who had been removed or superseded, had been different from the course taken by them in his case. In his case he would show that there had been malice in publishing the resolution. Grant's case was a stronger case than his, but he could not prove malice, and he failed. The case of Hurry Bhanjee was next commented upon. Government had accepted that resolution which was an act of an individual member, as their resolution, and in that respect they were liable.

His Lordship said there was something in that point which deserved consideration.

Mr. Jehangir thanked his lordship for his sympathetic consideration, and hoped he would take the same sympathetic view of other points he had to urge. He said the Appeal Court had no power to go into the points which he mentioned; and he cited cases in support of his contention.

Further hearing was adjourned.

## DEATH OF SUPERINTENDENT ROBERTS.

SUPERINTENDENT ROBERTS of the Bombay Police died yesterday morning at his residence in Paltan Road. The deceased officer had been suffering from an abscess on the liver for some weeks past and although the disease was operated upon by Dr. Powell on Friday last, his condition did not improve and he succumbed to the malady yesterday morning. The late Mr. Roberts served in the Police Force for nearly twenty years. Being of a genial desposition he was very popular amongst the officers and men of the force. In his death the Bombay Police have lost an energetic and honest officer. His funeral which took place last evening at the Sewree cemetery, was largely attended, the Commissioner Mr. Gell, all the Superintendents, other officers and men of the police force being present. The deceased leaves behind him a widow. He was forty-five years of age.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 17th November 1903.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Goods Traffic. | Sundry Receipts. | Total for the week |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate earnings for week ending 7th Nov. 1903— | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| G I P R system... | 2,23,096 | 5,34,761 | 3,764 | 7,61,621 |
| I M R do ... | 61,406 | 97,187 | 416 | 1,59,009 |
| Total...... | 2,84,502 | 6,31,948 | 4,180 | 9,20,630 |
| Actuals for corresponding week ending 8th Nov. 1902— | | | | |
| G I P R system... | 2,25,315 | 3,84,125 | 10,491 | 6,19,931 |
| I M R do ... | 58,005 | 84,415 | 860 | 1,43,280 |
| Total...... | 2,83,320 | 4,68,540 | 11,351 | 7,63,211 |
| Increase or Decrease... { G I P R | — 2,219 | +1,50,636 | — 6,727 | +1,41,690 |
| { I M R... | + 3,401 | + 12,772 | — 444 | + 15,729 |

THE Office of Works authorities have recently been paying some attention to Trafalgar Square. Landseer's lions were first taken in hand and renovated, then the statues of General Gordon and Sir Henry Havelock were cleaned, and the workmen have commenced work on the fine equestrian statue of Charles I., the bronze being coated with grime. Historians will remember that during the Cromwellian regime a contractor was engaged to pull the statue of Charles I. down and break it up but the astute man of business looked ahead, and, instead of breaking it up, carefully dissected the several parts, and buried them. After the Restoration he had his reward, and the monument was remounted in the prominent position where it now stands.

## RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

WE hear from Kabul that the Russians have lately closed all minor ferries on the Oxus for passage of travellers. Only at Charjui, where the railway crosses the river, and at Kherki will traffic be permitted. Small posts of observation have been established to prevent merchants or travellers using the forbidden ferries. The Russian authorities have, at the same time, says the "Pioneer," taken steps to stimulate trade with Afghanistan. On all goods purchased by Afghan traders in Russian territory a rebate of customs' dues will be granted equal to the tax that will be levied upon the merchandise in Afghanistan itself by the Amir's officials. Further, the customs' dues on goods imported from Afghanistan have been reduced by 50 per cent. This will help the trade in piece-goods, which have hitherto been heavily assessed for duty. The effect of these changes is that trade has increased considerably. Another item of news is that pilgrims to Mecca from Russian territory in Central Asia have been forbidden to travel by way of Afghanistan and India, owing to the prevalence of plague in the latter country. They are recommended to use the Transcaspian Railway and to go via Constantinople and the Suez Canal. No Hajis have appeared in Afghanistan this year, except a few who travelled by unfrequented passes. These have been turned back by the Governor of Tashkurgan as the Amir apparently agrees with the Russians that pilgrims should not use the Indian route so long as plague continues.

## THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

IN connection with the demarcation of the Afghan boundary west of the Khyber and Tirah, the Amir of Kabul has nominated the following representatives to meet Major Roos-Keppel, the British Commissioner:—Sarhang Mahomed Hussain Khan of Dacca Kazi Abdul Karim Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, and Colonel Hakim Ahmad Jan. The hakim, who is now one of His Highness's physicians, was associated with the late Ghulam Hyder Khan during the Udny Mission in the Kunar Valley. The boundary to be marked out runs from Nuwa Kila, where Sir Richard Udny left off in 1895, to the Piewar, where Mr. Donald began on the Kurram side. The most important section on this part of the Durand line is that in the Mohmand country. It is stated that Kazi Abdul Karim was recently deputed by the Amir to make a preliminary tour among the Mohmands, and he has now presented his report regarding certain points likely to be discussed when the Commissioners meet. Considerable difficulty may be experienced in arriving at as satisfactory settlement of the Mohmand border; but it is most desirable that the matter should be taken up, for it has been shelved for eight years, the Udny Mission having to be recalled owing to the Chitral outbreak. —"Pioneer."

## MILITARY RE-ARMAMENT.

THE contracts for the manufacture of the new short 303 rifle have not yet been placed with private firms at Home, which are to supplement the out-turn from the Government factories; but it is understood that the Ordnance Department are firm in their conclusion that the rifle should be the universal small-arm for all branches of the Service, though some expert gunmakers have pronounced against it. The latest improvement officially sanctioned is a wind-gauge and long-distances sights up to 2,500 yards are also to be added. One of the drawbacks is said to be that the rifle kicks, a fault from which the present Lee-Enfield is quite free. There is, too, an undoubted loss of muzzle-velocity and a consequent shortening of the ranging power; but against this must be put the greater handiness of the weapon and the splendid results which it gives at all distances up to 1,200 yards. For snap-shooting it is excellent, and those who went through the Boer war are convinced that this merit more than outweighs the loss of muzzle-velocity. The Maxim is certain to be more freely used for long-range shooting, as each Infantry battalion will have two of these machine-guns attached to it, and hence the ordinary man in the ranks will not be called upon to shoot at fancy ranges over 2,500 yards. As a matter of fact, if he can shoot straight up to 1,200 yards his fire will be most effective, the pick of the marksmen being employed at the beginning of an action for the longer distances. The new rifle has a clip-loader in place of the fixed magazine, and this brings the Lee-Enfield into line with the Mauser, Manlicher and other Continental patterns. Our Cavalry, at any rate, will have an ideal weapon, and they should make rapid progress in musketry when they have been rearmed. As to the Infantry it will take some four years to equip them with the short rifle, and during that period some new rifle, may be invented which will supplant the Lee-Enfield. The most sensible course to adopt would seem to be to rearm all our Cavalry, both British and Native, in the first place, and then the Rifle regiments and Gurkhas, who would welcome a short and handy rifle. In this way, if a new pattern altogether has to be adopted within the next three or four years, there will be no waste of money in manufacture.—"Pioneer"

## THE HICKMAN MYSTERY.

### MORPHIA TABLOIDS FOUND.

An important discovery, likely to lead to the solution of the Hickman mystery, has been made by the officers who have been engaged in searching the Sidmouth plantation. They found lying in the grass near where the body was discovered the separate parts of a complete apparatus for administering hypodermic injections. The articles comprise several morphia tabloids, a hypodermic syringe, and a little tube in which the necessary morphia solution is made by dissolving the whole or part of a tabloid. All the implements discovered tally precisely with those described as having been purchased by Miss Hickman at the premises of the Medical Supply Association in Gray's-inn-road.

It is probable that the reason why they were not found before was that, in order to get at the body of the unfortunate lady, the searchers were obliged to uproot and cut away much of the undergrowth which surrounded it. The syringe and tabloids in all probability were buried in this undergrowth and were cast aside when it was cleared away from the foot of the tree by which Miss Hickman lay. The articles now found were in a very dirty condition, but not damaged. In addition to the tabloids—at least one of which is missing—there was found in the glass tube a whitish sediment, and a paper packet containing a white powder.

Several human bones were also found, and these corresponded with the missing portions of Miss Hickman's body. They include several of the fingers, some teeth, and the missing parts of the neck.

The examination will be renewed each day and night until the authorities are satisfied that absolutely nothing further remains to be discovered.

THE handsome Early English Gothic church of Holy Trinity, Kensington Gore, which has been erected from the designs of Mr. G. F. Bodley, R.A., at a cost of about £30,000, was consecrated recently by the Bishop of London. The south-west and north-east faces of the new church are of Portland stone, with decorative Gothic arches, and a recessed porch on the south-west, Prince Consort-road. The interior of the church is more imposing than the exterior. The arched roof is supported by eight massive columns along the aisles, 31 ft. high, from which spring noble arches, with an altitude of more than ten feet. A stage for the organ has been built at the east end of the south aisle, and the choir will seated on each side of the chancel. The Rev. H. B. Coward, vicar of Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge is the vicar-designate of the new church.

## CHARGE AGAINST A SOLDIER.

### A MAGISTRATE'S SINGULAR ERROR.

IN the High Court of the United Provinces on Thursday a reference from the District Magistrate of Cawnpore under Section 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code came before the Hon'ble Justices Aikman and Knox. Section 308 lays it down that if a court disagrees with the verdict of the jury, it may refer the case for the orders of the High Court, and the High Court is empowered to pass any orders either of acquittal or conviction, that it thinks fit. It would appear that one Private George Booth, of the Yorkshire Regiment, had been tried under Section 304a of the Indian Penal Code for causing death by a rash and negligent act. Some months ago Booth, who was dak-orderly of the regiment, went to the Post Office about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning to get the mails. He there met a friend named Spencer, who had been engaged in the occupation of shooting pariah dogs in cantonments. Spencer had with him a gun which leaned up against the wall of the Post Office. He was called away for a few minutes and left the gun where he had placed it. Of what happened after that little is known except from the account of Booth himself. According to that account a small boy, the son of the Postmaster, with whom Booth seems to have been on friendly terms tried to take away the gun. He was seen by Booth who gave chase and took the gun from him and then, as Booth says, he cocked the gun in order to frighten the boy by clicking the trigger. Booth stated that he did not rightly know what happened then, but the gun somehow or other went off, and most of the charge entering the boy's head he was killed on the spot. It appears that Spencer had attempted to draw out the cartridges but one of them had jammed and he had left it in the gun. It was briefly on these facts that the accused was tried by a jury before the District Magistrate of Cawnpore. The jury, seven in number, acquitted by a majority of 5 to 2, but the District Magistrate being dissatisfied with the verdict referred the case to the High Court.

On this reference Mr. Harrison who had appeared for Booth before the District Magistrate argued in the first place that there had been no legal trial at all inasmuch as the jury were seven in number whereas they should only have been five. It would seem that the District Magistrate had overlooked a notification of the local Government published in 1884, whereby the number of jurors before a Court of sessions (or a District Magistrate) which had been fixed by a former notification at seven was reduced to five, it may be observed that in the Code of Criminal Procedure a jury in Sessions cases may consist of not less than three and not more than nine—the exact number to be fixed by the local Government. The notification of 1884 in question is worded in such a way as to make the exact number of five obligatory, and the argument was that as the jury in this case had consisted of seven the trial was held before a tribunal not properly constituted. The Bench acceded to this contention, and set aside the trial "in toto." Mr. Harrison then went on to argue that on the merits of the case it was not desirable to direct a re-trial of his client. He contended that there was really no offence to go to the jury, that his client had committed no offence or that if he had Booth, who had been confined in the cells for some 60 days, had already been sufficiently punished for an act for which Spencer more than Booth was really responsible.

The Bench did not appear to agree with the learned counsel's argument that no offence had been committed, but on the contrary seemed to think there was a case to go to a jury, though they refrained from directing new trial and left the district authorities to take such action as they might think fit, offering a further suggestion that in case a second trial was held, which ended in a conviction, the punishment which Booth had already undergone might be taken seriously into consideration in estimating the sentences to be inflicted.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 16th November.

There will be a Parade for all Members at the Riding School Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 7 a.m., punctually.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th November.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No 1 Coy Sergt G W Murray.
Next for duty Sergt C F Spencer.
No 2 Coy Sergt W Ewing.
Next for duty Sergt P Hunter.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)
Tuesday at 6 30 p.m. and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.
No. 2 Coy—(Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.
3. There will be a meeting of members and others interested in Electric Engineering Coy. at the Corps, Apollo Bunder, to-day (Monday) the 16th inst. at 6-30 p.m.
4. There will be a meeting of the B V A Carbine Association at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day (Monday) the 16th inst, at 6-45 p.m. Members of the committee are requested to attend.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th November.

1 No. 1742 Cr Sergt J W Seager, "F" Company reverts to the ranks at his own request from this date.
2. The following promotions will take effect in "F" Company from this date:—
No 2511 Sergt S Simpson to be Cr Sergeant vice Seager reverted
No 5067 Corpl B Vogel to be Sergt vice Simpson promoted
No 4965 Corpl W Hazel and No 4959 Corpl C O'Brien to be Sergeants to complete establishment
No 3489 Corpl J D'Cunha, No 4913 Lce Corpl N T McClumpha and No 5001
Lce Corpl B Wenning to be Lce Sergeants to complete establishment
No 5258 Actg Corpl C Emile to be Corporal vice Vogel promoted
No 4929 Lce Corpl W F Bennett to be Corpl vice Hazel promoted
No 4926 Lce Corpl A S Pitcher to be Corpl vice O'Brien promoted
No 4510 Vol T Cuny to be Corpl vice D'Cunha promoted
No 5021 Vol C H W Lake to be Lce Corpl vice McClumpha promoted
No 4711 Vol D Davis to be Lce Corpl vice Wenning promoted
No 5246 Vol T Johnstone to be Lce Corpl vice Bennett promoted
No 4712 Vol J Konig to be Lce Corpl vice Pitcher promoted
No 5251 Vol B R Gillespie to be Lce Corpl to complete establishment
3. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 18th instant.
Dress—Plain Clothes—Side Arms to be worn.
The G I P Ry Volunteers Rifle Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing during the week as under. The Commanding Officer trusts that Members will take advantage of this, and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.
Monday 16th Novr 1903, Firing at 200,300,500 Yards
Tuesday 17th Do do 600,700,800 do
Wednesday 18th Do do 200,300,500 do
Thursday 19th Do do Ranges reserved for Cadets
Friday 20th Novr 1903 Firing at 600,700,800 Yards
Saturday 21st Do do 200,300,500 do
Sunday 22nd Novr All distances

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

THE sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Thakordas Tuljaram presiding. The directors in their report stated:—You will see from the statement of accounts herewith that the company has made a profit of Rs. 23,463-11-11 during the year under review. The company's buildings, machinery, cotton and yarn are fully insured against fire risk. Mr. Chhotalal Ishwardas retired from the Agents' firm and Nagindas Pranjivandas joined the Agent's firm and became Director ex-officio. Mr. Dharamdas Dullabhram retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the company for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The report and the audited statement of accounts made up to 30th June 1903, were received and adopted. Mr. Jagmohandas Verjivandas was elected [illegible] Mr. Chunilbhai Dayabhai Vakil was appointed auditor for the current year.

## THE VICEROY'S GULF TOUR.

### PREPARATIONS AT BUSHIRE.

A Bushire correspondent, writing on Nov. 6th, says:—The approaching visit of Lord Curzon is being much discussed and a great show is expected. A number of natives are said to be on their way down to the coast to view the Durbar, and in consequence of their expectation it is to be hoped they will not be allowed to return disappointed.

The Governor of Shiraz, Alla-ud Dowleh, left that place last Monday with a large following for Bushire, while the local Governor, it is said, has received orders to proceed down the Gulf to meet the Viceroy at the entrance, where, I understand, his arrival is expected about the 18th instant. From there he proceeds up the Arab coast to Bahrein and meets there a number of local chiefs conveyed thither by the steamer Patrick Stewart, and after a short stay continues on to Koweit and thence to Bushire, arriving here about the beginning of December. While it is doubtful whether his Excellency will visit the shore or even remain in the harbour for any length of time, it is to be hoped that every opportunity will be given the Persians of visiting the ships that accompany the Hardinge and arrangements made accordingly. Great preparations are being made in the town, under orders from the Governor, for decorations and illuminations, etc., and the least that can be done is not only to make manifest our desire to return the compliment but to do so right well.

As it is, little enough is seen of the flag in the town, nor is it even visible from the town except in the case of a British vessel being in harbour or the Resident has seen fit to leave his residence at Subsabad for a short visit to the town. Curiously enough, the flag is to be seen continually in town only when the Resident, the appointed British representative, is absent from the island on a visit down the Gulf or elsewhere.

Sir Arthur Hardinge should arrive at Shief, which is a point on the mainland opposite Bushire, on or about the 14th instant, and from there he goes straight aboard H. M. S. Sphinx, which arrived from Muscat yesterday for the purpose of conveying him to the entrance of the Gulf to meet his Excellency.

On the departure of the Viceroy it is to be hoped that the Minister will be able to make a short stay in Bushire for the purpose, if nothing more, of grasping the necessity for exacting a final settlement of British merchants' claims. When that has been done, and not before, shall we make it clear that British rights are not to be trifled with.

## HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

72-91—Mathubhai J and M—Mahomed Hajee Wydina vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Wydina—Ardeshir and Co.
107-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Wydina vs Mahomed Hajee Wydina Matubhoy J and M.

After the Appeal Court.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

254-02—K D Shroff—Hargovan Ramji and another vs Bhut Vallubhram Ratneshwar and others—Bhaishankar K and G—Part heard. Little and Co.
417-03—Tyabji D and Co—Valji Morarji and another vs Kessawji Dewji and another—Madhavji V
91-03—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Heerji vs Jairam Heerji and others—Kanga and P—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9,02—Smetham B and N—John G Fernandes vs Bruno F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For an Exparte Decree.

549 02—M R Vakil—Runchodlal Ghirdharlal vs Ahmed Shariff and another—Mulla and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

412-02—Ardashir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamid vs Moosa Haji Joosas Noor ni and others—Tyabjee D and Co
299 02—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilyne and Soda Fabrick vs Tejpal Gokdoo and others—Dikshit and D
595-02—Hiralal D Sittaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D
455-02—Payne and Co—Mohunlal Kurson vs Gangaram Ramji and others—Hiralal D and Daphtary and F
671 01—B Raghavaya Hurrivalubh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Naranda and others—Edgelow G and W
279-03—Edgelow G and W—Sesamal and others vs Ratanji Sorabji Talati—Bhaishanker K and G
68-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoever widow and another
76-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrutton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoover widow and another
332-02—Balkrishna V N K—Shivshanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehangir Manckji Contractor—Pestonji R and K
494-02—Tyabji D and Co—Haji Noormahomed Haji Abdulla vs Pragji Lakhmidas and others—Edgelow G and W
483-02—Manshuklal J and H—The Hon'ble Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Appeal for hearing under Sec. 575 of Civil P. Code.

1251-775A-00—In person—Jehanghir Manckjee Cursetji vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson—Part heard

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Cause

2-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jacob Issac David vs The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson—Part heard

For Examination of Witnesses

Thakurdas and Co—In the matter of Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Jairam Mills Co—Khimjee Jairam and others Petitioners—Daphtary and F

Commercial Cause

628-03—Smetham B and N—Sir George Cotton Knight and others vs Nirmal Sitabharam and others
228-03—Payne and Co—Luckmidas Naronjee vs Percy F Fischer—Wadia G and Co.

Long Causes

448-01—Malvi H and M—Narmadabai vs Purshotum Madon and others—Craigie L and O.
326-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Gulabchand Manilal and and another—Chitnis and K.
634-00—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Moti alias Nanabai vs Purshotum Dayal—Crawford B and Co
604-02—Payne and Co—Sedick Hooseini and another vs Haji Sooleman Abdul Waheb and others—Edgelow G and W and Smetham B and N and Little and Co
369 03—Unwalla and P—Kaikhusbru Burjorjee Choksey vs Karsondas Karamsey—Payne and Co
523-95—Shamrao and M—Wallabai vs Godavaribai and another—Payne and Co and D D Romer
638-01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Hormasjee Jal vs Rustomjee Hormusjee Jal—Jehangir and S
300-03—Nanu and H—Haji Sarfudin bin Gulam Mahomed Gattay vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Ismail Makba and others—Sorabjee and J
168-03—Ardashir H D and Co—Nawroji Jehanghir Hormusji vs Pestonjee Jehanghir Hormusjee—Pestonjee R and K and Kanga and P—For postponement
510-96—Framji and D—Shaik Kasim Khaliffa vs Hoosein Oomer Jamal and other—Payne and Co
75-01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Hussam vs Fazal Peeroo Mahomed—Kanga and P
21-02—Payne and Co—Thakurdas Shivjee vs Govind Visram and another—Unwalla and P
36-03—In person a pauper—Deoraj Nagsey vs Mulji Inderji and another—Bicknell M and M
572-00—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchandra Narwekar vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhume and another—Smetham B and N—For Postponement
163-02—Little and Co—Abdul Hoosein Jeewabhoy vs Abdul Hoossein Tyabally—Framji and D
795-01—Balkrishna V N and K—Rangoobai Widow vs Bhawoo Nursoo and others—Tyabjee D and Co

A RECOGNISED authority on meteorological matters—one of the foremost in the country has asked if there was any explanation, scientific or satisfactory, of the almost daily deluges of rain which, during the present year, have changed a well-meaning and optimistic people at home into a discontended community of "moist, unpleasant bodies." The question, however, admitted of no answer off hand, for your expert is a gentleman who does not snatch at every passing whimsicality and idle suggestion, but builds up his conclusions by patient observation and the laborious compilation of statistics. The year, he admitted, had not only been wetter, but on the whole colder, than any that had been known for nearly half a century, but there were no evidences upon which a specific reason could be based. The Meteorological Office at the present time was concerned in finding out how the changes in weather came about; perhaps some day they would learn why. And yet it was beyond human skill to say. On the question of forecasts this expert thought that during the past few years they had greatly improved and this year they had every reason to be satisfied. "I understand" he continued, "that eighty per cent. of the storm warnings have proved correct, and the hay harvest forecasts, checked by the farmers themselves, have also been very successful. The latest figures to hand issued by the Meteorological Office show that out of 1,073 harvest forecasts 551 were completely successful, 417 were partially successful, 94 were partial failures, and only 11 total failures."

# THE ARMENIAN VENDETTA.

## HOW SAGOUNI WAS MURDERED.

NUNHEAD-GROVE, Nunhead, a typical road of the smaller class of suburban residences, was on the night of October 26 the scene of a murder which has all the appearance of being an important link in a series of deep-laid crimes directed against the head officials of Passive Armenian Revolutionary societies.

M. Sagatel Sagouni, the murdered man, was President of the Armenian Refugees Society in London, and a well-known Revolutionary leader. During the previous few days he had been on a visit to Switzerland, where he had been called to conduct the work and the private affairs of a confrere, who quite recently was the victim of an assassin's knife.

M. Sagouni arrived in London on the morning of October 26th and proceeded at once to his lodgings at 29, Nunhead-grove, which he had occupied for nearly two years. He complained of sickness and remained indoors for several hours. Early in the afternoon, however, he walked to the offices of the society at Peckham Rye and returned about eight o'clock.

As he entered the low wicket gate, a man, dressed in a hard felt hat and a dark suit, rushed across the road and fired point-blank at him. The bullet passed between the arm and the body without doing more than ripping his sleeve. Before he could turn, however, two more bullets had been discharged, one entering the small of the back, and the other the right arm. Sagouni then managed to partly draw a revolver, which he invariably carried in his pocket; but as he turned upon his assailant a fourth shot was fired and entered his body in the region of the heart, and he fell to the ground, while the assassin made for Nunhead Hill, which is flanked on one side by the cemetery and on the other side by a steep grass bank to which easy access can be obtained over a low wooden fence, and beyond lies open country.

So fierce had been the onslaught, and so rapidly did the assailant make for the open fields, that he obtained a good start before the alarm was actually raised, although many people heard the shots, and two boys were within a dozen yards of the gate where the crime was committed. M. Sagouni managed to rise to his knees and drag himself up the half dozen steps to the door, where as soon as it was opened by one of the alarmed occupants of the house, he fell into the hall in an unconscious condition.

On the arrival of the police the injured man was conveyed to the infirmary in Havil-street, where he expired, without regaining consciousness just before midnight.

The murderer, as he made off, threw the revolver into an adjoining garden, and also left a felt hat behind, both these articles being of the greatest importance, inasmuch as they were purchased in New York, and the weapon, a six-chambered silver plated revolver, is of unusual design.

EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY.

Inquiries made by the Press Association have elicited that the murdered man was thirty-seven years of age, and had spent the early part of his life as a mining engineer in the Caucasus, where he accumulated considerable wealth and retired. From that time he devoted the remainder of his life to the relief of his oppressed countrymen, but owing to the vigorous crusade in Russia and Turkey against rich Armenians who supported revolutionary parties, he visited Switzerland, Belgium, and other countries, finally settling in London and inaugurating the society which had its headquarters at Peckham Rye. Although this organisation is described as revolutionary in principle, its members are pledged to offer no violent opposition to the misrule in their country, and it is thought that it is this passive attitude which has brought down upon M. Sagouni, and the leaders of kindred institutions in other countries, the vengeance of the more advanced Armenian revolutionists. At the present time a convention of Passive Armenian Revolutionists is being held in London, and it is thought that this opportunity was chosen as a favourable one for disposing of some of the principal leaders, who, it is alleged by the advanced section, have devoted funds to charitable objects which might have been applied to violent remedies for Armenian grievances.

M. Sagouni, had he been less fatigued by his journey, would probably have met his death earlier in the day, as he had intended calling upon several of the delegates to the convention, who are residing in Worlingham-road Lordship-lane, Dulwich. This appears to have been known to his assailant, for a man answering to the description of the murderer waited for several hours during the afternoon at the corner of Worlingham-road. His foreign appearance and his apparent anxiety attracted the attention of some of the tenants, who, just before dusk, saw two men approach him, and after an excited conversation the three departed together in the direction of Nunhead. It is assumed that these two men had been supplying the third with information and finding that M. Sagouni remained at his office, warned the assassin, who immediately proceeded to take up his stand outside the doomed man's lodgings.

By that time it was dark, and heavy rain covered the man's movements, although several people living in Nunhead-grove remember having seen a short, dark man with a black moustache walking incessantly up and down the road between six and nine o'clock. At the latter hour the rain had partly subsided, and M. Sagouni returned, only to meet with the end already described.

AN EYE WITNESS'S STORY.

One of the two eye-witnesses of the tragedy, a boy named Harold Ferris, living in Alter-road, Peckham, gave a representative of the Press Association the following account of the scene:—

I was going down Nunhead-grove last night about nine o'clock when another boy, whom I know, pointed to a man on the opposite side of the road, and told me that he had seen him there quite two hours before, leaning against the railings and looking towards the end of the road. He had barely got the words out of his mouth when the man walked rapidly across, as if he was going to speak to us, but just as he reached the pavement he turned suddenly round and faced another man, walking in the same direction, and who had just entered the gate of No 29.

At that very moment there was a loud report and the man inside the gate put his hand out as if he had received a shock. Even before he could look behind him two more shots were fired. He then swung round and said something which we could not understand, and received a fourth shot in the body.

The little dark man on the pavement ran off as hard as he could but he slipped on the wet stones and his hat fell off. Several people, by this time, had raised their windows, and were shouting Murder, so he left his hat, and, throwing his pistol into the next garden, disappeared over the hill between the fields and the cemetery. It was all done in such a hurry that we had not time to do anything.

When the man had gone, I ran for a policeman, who was at the corner of the road, and whom the murderer must have passed in his flight. It was difficult to see how the man was dressed, but he was wearing an overcoat and kept both hands in his pockets until he crossed the road.

Mr. H. Winslow, the son of the landlady of the house in conversation with a reporter stated that M. Sagundi had frequently told them of the determination of the advanced Armenian Revolutionists to exterminate the leaders of the Passive party, and for that reason he always carried a revolver, and kept [illegible] by his bedside at night.

it. [illegible] H. Winslow was in an upper room when Mrs. [illegible] fired and gave the alarm to her son-in- shots we[illegible] [op]ening the front door, received M. law, who [illegible] arms. Sagouni in his [illegible].

THE STORY OF THE FEUD.

The "Express" learns.—th[illegible] [th]ere was a thrilling story of the antecedents of [illegible] [mur]dered, The Armenthe murderer's motive may b[e] gat[hered] [illegible] [Sag]ouni was murian delegates firmly believe that Sa[illegible] [illegible]sion in the dered by a spy in the way of a rival fa[ction] [illegible] to th ranks of the revolutionaries.

Five months ago certain documents came in[to] [illegible] possession of Sagouni and his colleagues from which they learned that the murder of one or more of their number had been determined upon. The discovery of these documents was the sequel to a long internecine feud among the armenians regarding the possession and control of the "Hentchak," which English means the "Alarm Bell," and which is the official organ of the Armenian revolutionary part in London.

There had been a split in the organisation, but in 1902 a conference held in America resulted in a temporary reunion of the dissentients. The two factions now reconciled were the "Hentchaks," which name the London central committee bears, and the "Alfarists." the nickame given to the followers of Arpiarion, the secessionists' leader.

FEUD RENEWED.

On the strength of this amalgamation £4,000 was raised in America in aid of the cause, but the Hentchaks subsequently discovered, as they aver, that this money had not been devoted, to the purpose for which it was suscribed. They charged the Alfarists with appropriating the money to their own uses.

At this the Alfarists were greatly incensed and vowed vengeance on the London committee, who had given publicity in their official organ the "Hentchak," to said Hayasti—The Young Armenian—

Similar denunciations were made by the editors of Armenian publications in Boston, U.S.A., and in Switzerland.

Fortunately, said a member of the central committee at Peckham Rye to an "Express" representative all the paper of the amalgamated societies were left in our hands, and we were thus forewarned of the designs of the Alfarists to gain possession o[f] an exterminate the Hentchak murder being mentioned as a means of achieving this end.

"You ask me why Sagouni was shot? I reply, it might have been any of us or all of us, except that the murderer could hardly have hoped to kill so many and escape.

"But I must take you back to other crimes in order to explain this one. The Boston editor who denounced in 'Eritassaid Hapasti'—'The Young Armenian'—the Alfarists in connection with the £4,000 incident was shot, though not fatally, during the summer, his assailant being now in gaol awaiting trial.

"A week ago Avetis Nazarbek, the founder of the 'Hentchak,' was stabbed at Clarens, in Switzerland, for the same reason. The sixty-five delegates from all parts of the world now attending the triennial convention in London appointed M. Sagetel Sagouni and a confrere to go to Switzerland and inquire into the circumstances of the attempt upon Nazarbek's life. "While there Sagouni had an interview in the hospital with Nazarbek, from whom he had a minute description of the man who had stabbed him and escaped. It was this information we were anxious to have, as the threats revealed by the documents proved that a series of murders were resolved upon. Our own committee naturally felt their lives to be rather uncertain.

Dramatic corroboration of the theory that the crime was one of a series comes from Sagouni himself. It is contained in a dying statement he made to the Armenian friend who visited him in the Infirmary.

Recalling his visit to Swietzrland and the description given to him by Nazarbek of the man who stabbed him, Sagouni said he saw the man on board the boat by which he returned from Dieppe to Newhaven on Sunday last.

His companion and he, struck by the appearance and behaviour of their fellow-passenges, who seemed to dog their footsteps about the ship, became alarmed, and, feeling that he might be Nazarbek's antagonist, decided to speak to him.

On a convenient opportunity presenting itself, Sagouni approached and addressed him in Armenian. The man seemed disconcerted, but recovering his presence of mind, replied in French that he did not understand him.

The next time Sagouni saw this mysterious man was, as he told his friend when he turned round sharply upon him after receiving a bullet in his back.

## PLOT TO KILL 300.

## STARTING STORY FROM NEW YORK.

The "Express" New York Correspondent cable on October 27:—A startling statement was made in an interview I had to-day with Sarkis Havosopian, a member of the Hentchakians recently organised here. He alleges the discovery of a plot to kill 300 of the Hentchakians. The police profess to have no clue to the identity of the murderer wanted in London.

In an interview with two Armenian gentlemen recently arrived from Constantinople a representative of the "Express" was informed that the murder of Mr. Sagetel Sagouni was unfortunately by no means an isolated example of the methods of the Troshakian (Alfaris) Society.

Within the last nine months five Armenian notables in Constantinople had fallen victims. All Armenians approved generally of the objects of the revolutionists, which were similar to those of the Macedonian Bulgars—namely, to compel Europe to take an active interest in the welfare of a down trodden section of the Sultan's subjects.

But Armenian revolutionists were divided into two bodies—the Hentchakian, or political agitators and the Troshakian.

In the ranks of this latter society there were a great number of adventurers, who were bidding for personal wealth under the specious guise of patriotism. Practically no prominent Armenian in any part of world was safe from their intimidation.

In London and Manchester several well-known Armenian merchants had recently been offered the alternative of death or the contribution of various sums to the revolutionary cause.

## ANOTHER THEORY.

## HOW REVOLUTIONARIES ARE SHADOWED.

A leader who is indentified with all the political agitations against Turkey, both in Europe and Asia in an interview with an "Express" representative suggested that the crime was of Russian origin.

The Armenian body in London he said is composed of two factions—the revolutionaries on the one hand and the more peaceably disposed agitators on the other.

The violent faction—the more ignorant—is inspired by Russian men and money whose policy it is to show the world that Armenians are turbulent and unfit to rule. Believe me, Turkey is the more passive agent of the two. The quieter faction is the enemy of the extremists, and is usually the sect that does the best work for Armenia. Sagouni was one of the latter.

Wherever a foreign influence has established control over an organisation—and they are always trying—the real patriots work in secret and perform only perfunctory business in committee. If ordinary means fail to bring their hands upon the table, so to speak, the foreign influence releases its pressure, and then it is every man for himself, Sagouni knew it. He meant to have got in the first shot.

Any political agent opposing the Armenian movement would easily find a tool to work with. A rough brute can be found in any city willing to do such work for pay. He does his task without knowing his employer.

We are shadowed to-day in this free London of yours by three agencies—Russian, Austrian, and Turkish. I have two such men on either side of my lodging. We know one another and pass the time of day. We each have our business to do. They watch me, and I give them as little opportunity to know my affairs as I can. I cannot keep a servant, for they would bribe any such lavish gold, and my papers I keep at a bank.

To-night I send a messenger abroad. He will be followed to the ends of the world. I go abroad myself. My opponent takes his hat off to me in the hall of my first hotel. That is a compaign of menace. If I work in secret, then I am in danger.

Yes, I occasionally ask the protection of Scotland Yard.

# CATTLE-MAIMER SENTENCED.

## BIRMINGHAM SOLICITOR FOUND GUILTY.

THE trial of Edalji commenced its last stage at Stafford on October 30th. The prisoner's counsel addressed the jury, and went over the evidence fully. He argued that there was no direct evidence against the prisoner, and that the theory of the police that the [illegible] had committed the crime had been shattered. There was a man in the district who had done these things, and to whose [illegible] the tracks in the field led. He suggested that the crimes were committed by a person mentally deranged. It was significant that they never called the boys who met the prisoner near the vicarage shortly after nine o'clock, nor did they call Whitehouse, who saw him near the vicarage at 9-30.

[illegible] father was positive [illegible] accused never left the bedroom during [illegible] and on waking to take some snuff at four o'clock the son was in bed beside him. The police had not furnished the slightest evidence that he left the room. Prisoner was a [illegible] young man, for whom everything worth living for in life was at stake. He begged them not to convict on the slender evidence, which had, in fact, been blown all to pieces by the defence. They must not forget that other letters had been received [illegible]. Discussing the reason [illegible] prisoner's refusal to accept bail, counsel said [illegible] owing to the accused for the [illegible]ment. What he wanted was a comfortable retreat from prying eyes and the pointing fingers of those who were attributing to him this fiendish crime. He described the evidence against prisoner as of the flimsiest character, and asked why the men Green had not been put in the witness-box.

Mr. Disturnal then replied for the Crown. He submitted that the accused had interviews with [the] police in order to find out what they were [illegible]. If he wrote the anonymous letters it was [illegible] doing. [Th]at he was connected with the crime. clear [illegible] the disguised writing was smaller, it Although [illegible] in certain particulars the admitted exactly resemb[illegible] prisoner. handwriting of the [illegible] having summed up, the jury

Sir Reginald Hardy, [illegible] on returning found the retired at two o'clock, a[illegible] passed of seven year's prisoner guilty. Sentence w[as] penal servitude.

# CHIEF OF THE MAHATMAS IN ENGLAND.

There arrived at Liverpool on October 24th by the Campania the Indian chief of the Mahatmas who has been touring in the States for the propogation of his theories. His name was given in the passenger list as Agamya Guru Paramahausa. Being dressed in picturesque Indian garb, he attracted much attention. In an interview he described himself as occupying the same position in the Mahatma world as the Pope does in the Roman Catholic world. He taught the highest ideals of life, and was the spiritual father and philosopher of millions of people in India. He dwells nowhere in particular, but his influence was felt over the whole universe. As it came from the soul material things were secondary, and therefore he had only one meal a day. He was proceeding to Oxford to discuss important questions with Professor Carpenter.

# BATTLESHIP RUNS AMOK.

## NELSON'S OLD FLAGSHIP IN DANGER.

## EXCITING SCENES.

A NATIONAL disaster was narrowly averted in portsmouth Harbour on October 23rd. For a time Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, was in serious danger of sinking. She was struck by the battleship, Neptune, which got adrift while being towed to Germany to be broken up. A large hole was made in the Victory's side, and she rapidly began to sink, but happily she was saved by the aid of tugs and was towed into dock.

The scene in Portsmouth Harbour when the Neptune broke adrift from the tug which was towing her was one of the most sensational ever witnessed. The morning was fine and clear, but a strong tide was running at the time, and the old battleship which was just commencing her last voyage, was swung round by the force of the current and began her wild career broadside on. She was quite unmanageable, and first struck the training brig Martin which was lying in the stream, and damaged her, though not severely.

The next object in the way of the Neptune was Nelson's old flaghip the Victory, lying at her moorings. It was seen by the crowds of excited spectators on shore that a collision was practically inevitable. The expected happened; the ironclad, carried by the force of the tide, grinding against the old wooden walls and her ram doing a considerable amount of damage. The Victory was struck on her quarter, the gangway which is such a familiar object to the thousands of people who visit Portsmouth every season being completely carried away and a big hole being stove in her side.

The dockyard authorities, who had witnessed the rapid sequence of events in considerable alarm and apprehension, immediately despatched tugs to the assistance of the flagship, which it was feared might be sunk. Fortunately, assistance arrived in time. The Victory has no appliances on board to meet such emergencies, but steam pumps were speedily got to work on the tugs, and they contrived to keep the water under while the famous old ship was hastily freed from her moorings and preparations made to tow her into dock with all possible despatch.

The damage done was on the port side, and considerable skill had to be exercised to prevent her listing under the weight of the inpouring water. Admiral-Superintendent Henderson personally directed the operations, having put off in his barge directly the accident was reported. The flagship was towed to the deep dock in the northern part of the dockyard and safely made fast shortly before two o'clock.

In the meantime the Neptune continued her wild and erratic career. After swinging clear of the Victory she was carried at considerable late across the harbour towards the battleship Caesar at the South Railway Jetty, and another collision occurred. The stout vessel, which was only recently paid off from the Channel Fleet, and is now undergoing refit was however, better able to resist the impact and escaped serious damage. But the adventures of the Neptune were not yet ended, for on swinging clear of the Caesar she once more drifted across the harbour and threatened the battleship Hero in the stream. Her power of doing more mischief, however, now came to an end, for the Hero, instead of being rammed, caught the runaway by the bow and was fortunately able to hold her long enough for some of her crew to jump aboard and make her fast until tugs could once more return and take charge of the Neptune. An examination of the vessel showed her to be uninjured after her experiences and early in the afternoon the tugs from which she had broken away three hours previously again took her in tow and proceeded out of harbour.

Mr. F. T. Jane's "too much Nelson" cry has unfortunately found an ally in that disreputable old relic of the past, the Neptune, whose amok on her way to destruction has resulted in serious damage to the Victory, the famous flagship of Trafalgar. We hope our readers will not be unduly depressed by the omen, nor believe that the seagod has deserted the "sceptred isle." The Neptune has an unheroic service in the British Navy. Originally bought from the Brazilians, she helped to maintain the sovereignty of the seas chiefly as guardship at Holyhead, whence she was withdrawn to vegetate in "Rotten Row" at Portsmouth till the order was finally given for her sale. Since she has also collided with the Hero, she must be considered a "Little Englander" of an advanced type, as well as a disciple of Mr. F. T Jane. Had she destroyed the Hero, however, and spared the Victory, she might have been said to be a blessing in disguise to the British Navy. The fate of the Victory had been for some time past in the balance. It had been decided that she should no longer be the flagship at Portsmouth, and her future destiny was to be solely used for the purposes of the Portsmouth Signalling School. It is gratifying to find that the earlier reports of the accident, which said tha Victory had been sunk, were exaggerated. She may now live to see the centenary of her most famous fight.

# REIGN OF TERROR IN BILBAO.

## TROOPS' DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THE STRIKERS.

MADRID, October 28.—The industrial situation at Bilbao is one of extreme gravity. At least twenty thousand men are on strike, and they are apparently determined to establish a regin of terror.

Early this morning the strikers attacked the market stalls and shops, which were thoroughly pillaged. The rioters gorged themselves with food and drink, and what they could not consume they wantonly threw into the gutters. They then proceeded to erect barricades in the streets.

The civil authorities were powerless, and the military were summoned to help in the restoration of order. There are, however, only 5,000 troops in the town, and reinforcements have been urgently summoned by telegraph. They are being hurried to the scene, and it is hoped before long to have 16,000 soldiers in the town.

In the forenoon the infantry charged a number of barricades. The strikers defended them with reckless courage, and desperate fighting ensued, in the course of which five rioters were killed and a number wounded. The troops are reported to have suffered severely, for the rioters were well armed with revolvers, which they used freely. As the barricades were captured by the troops they were destroyed, and the rioters were driven from the main streets by the cavalry with drawn sabres.

When the last despatch was sent off, the rioters were again pillaging the shops and endeavouring to raise fresh barricades. They are also endeavouring to prevent the free distribution of food by the authorities to the distressed poor. It is evident that the Anarchists have taken the direction of the strikes, and further serious trouble is thought to be certain.

It is feared that the rioters will unite and attack the troops in force before the reinforcements can arrive in strength. The military force is weakened by the necessity of detailing patrols to guard the factories and convents, against which the fury of the mob appears to be equally divided. All work is at a standstill, and mines and factories everywhere closed in the town and district.

The Government has prohibited telephonic communication with Bilbao.

Madrid, October 29.—The strikers in Bilbao continued their work of destruction until late last night. A large body attacked the Galdames dynamite factory, forced their way in, and looted a quantity of explosives, which they used afterwards to distroy railway lines and blow in the doors of the houses of the Jesuits. Nearly all trains for Bilbao are stopping outside the town owing to the strikers having torn up the metals. The majority of the electric light cables are cut. Grocers' shops are strongly guarded to prevent the rioters seizing all the food supplies. The stoppage of work has already caused famine prices, and stale loaves sell at four shillings each.

Seven thousand terror-stricken inhabitants have left the town. The priests keep indoors, as they dare not trust themselves in the streets. In the conflicts with the troops and gendarmes yesterday the rioters fought with desparation, blowing down doors with dynamite at the greatest risk to themselves and facing the troops from behind their barricades with the greatest determination. Some parties fortified themselves in houses and threw missiles and fired at the troops from the windows. The Galdscano dynamite factory is strongly guarded against an expected attack by the rioters.

A Reuter telegram says that the number of killed in the fighting amounts to six, and the injured to 100.

# CZAREVITCH AS DEMOCRAT.

GREAT interest is taken at several European Courts in the open political conflict which has broken out between the Czar and his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, heir-presumptive to the throne.

The Grand Duke has boldly avowed himself in favour of radical political reforms, has denounced the prevailing despotism, demanded liberty of conscience throughout Russia, and more fair-play for workmen when they strike against sweating conditions of labour.

One of Grand Duke Michael's most demonstrative acts was a visit recently paid to the well-known Marshal of Nobility M. de Stachovitz, leader of the progressive section of the Russian aristocracy, who recently only just escaped banishment for criticising a decree issued by the Czar.

Grand Duke Michael is now in the south of France, nominally for his health, but there are grounds for believing that the Czar recommended him to go abroad for a time on account of his political heterodoxy.

# LIEUTENANT PRIOR'S APPEAL.

## SEQUEL TO THE "RAGGING" CASE.

BEFORE Mr. McConnel, K. C., at the County of London Sessions, Clerkenwell, on Oct. 26th, Lieutenant Prior, of "ragging case" fame, appealed against his conviction in July last by Mr Plowden for assaulting Percy Herbert Dagg, a solicitor's clerk.

Mr. J. P. Grain related the circumstances of the case, which are now familiar to the public. Dagg was instructed to serve a writ upon the appellant in connection with a debt, and for that purpose went to Wellington Barracks on the 22nd July. At that time, said counsel, a grave inquiry was proceeding, and no doubt Lieutenant Prior was in an extremely anxious state of mind. When Dagg, in answer to the appellant's question, told him that he had come from a solicitor, Prior thereupon exclaimed, "Oh! he's got a writ. Kick him out of the barracks." The officer in charge told Dagg he must not stop there, and he left. A few days later, accompanied by another clerk, he called at the appellant's rooms in Jermyn-street, but was unable to see him. On July 1 Dagg made another attempt to serve the writ at Lieutenant Prior's rooms, and on this occasion appellant was accused of striking the clerk with a stick and using abusive language. Subsequently a summons was applied for, and the officer was convicted and fined £5. Lieutenant Prior now appeals on the grounds that (a) the conviction was against the weight of evidence, (b) it was bad in law, and (c) he was not guilty of the offence.

Dagg, having supported counsel's opening statement, was cross-examined by Mr. Gill, who wanted to know whether the business of Field, Dagg, and Co. consisted of spending the morning at Aldridge's and the rest of the day in public-houses.

"No," he replied, "we have three hundred clients."

The firm it appeared consisted of Dagg only, since Mr. Field was dead. He had no fixed abode and had been arrested after the last police-court proceedings on a bastardy order. He denied having expressed the wish that Lieutenant Prior would assault him. He had not been connected with any shady horse transactions. He did not know that there were fourteen judgment summon es against his brother. Mr. Gill proceeded to further cross-examine the witness, but the Court asked counsel to exercise more discretion.

Mr. Gill then said that if the material on the question of witness's credibility had been used at the police-court Lieutenant Prior would not have been convicted. Dagg's intention was to get a substantial money payment from the officer, he knowing at that time the appellant was passing through an anxious trial. His evidence was absolutely unreliable. Dagg had acted in a very offensive manner, and the officer had done no more than push aside the writ thrust into his face.

Lieutenant Prior, who gave his address as Netherfield Park, Ware Herts, denied any assault.

He admitted that the first writ was torn up by his servant, although at the police court he declined to say who did it. He was too flurried at the time.

The Bench intimated at the close of Lieutenant Prior's evidence that the appeal would be allowed, if there had been any offence, it was of too trifling a nature to be punished.

# 140 MILES AN HOUR.

## EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN GERMANY.

THE claim that a speed of 130 miles an hour was attained on Oct. 23rd on the Zossen experimental electric railway in Germany sounds almost incredible, yet the statement is fully credited in British engineering circles. Sir Douglas Fox, who has inspected the line, regards the invention as a wonderful piece of engineering ingenuity and skill, and likely to prove of great value in the development of high speed railways.

In the course of several interviews a "St. James's Budget" representative obtained some interesting details of the scheme. The permanent way is similar to that of the ordinary railway tracks, only the rails are heavier. This is an important feature in view of the possibility of utilising the invention on the existing railways. The car is mounted on two six-wheel bogie trucks, each truck being connected with to three-phase motors, so that there are four motors in all. When the first experiments were made the current was taken from the line at a pressure of 10,000 volts and applied by means of three-phase transformers. In later tests however three overhead wires placed vertically, one above the other and held by three bow collectors, have been utilised. The special feature is the high voltage. In this country the limit allowed is from 500 to 600 volts. Efforts are at present being made to get the pressure increased and they are likely to be successful. Opinions differ in engineering circles as to the dangers attending upon the very high voltage but it is generally agreed that with a pressure of 10,000 volts direct into the car passengers would stand very little chance if anything went wrong. The Germans, however, believe that ample protection is afforded in the Zossen invention. The weight of the car with the fifty passengers it is constructed to carry is 94 1-2 tons. Its wheels fit on to the rails in the same way as on an ordinary railway, and no special appliances are considered necessary to prevent the vehicle from leaving the metals.

The experimental line is 11 1-4 miles in length, and is nearly straight, the sharpest curve having a radius of over a thousand yards while the steepest gradient is 1 in 185. One great drawback from the practical point of view is the necessity of having practically a straight track. To attempt to run at a speed of 130 miles on, say, the present London and North-Western line with its numerous curves would be to court disaster. As one engineer remarked, the lines would have to be drawn with a ruler. Another objection to the German system as at present worked is the height. The top of a car is over fourteen feet from the rails, and to the top of the wires is another twelve feet. It would be hopeless to attempt to use such a system in England with the existing tunnels and bridges. This part of the scheme it is thought could be modified without increasing very much the speed attained.

Describing the sensation of the journey to a British engineer, a gentleman who travelled on the Zossen line said fifty thousand hammers seemed to be at work. This effect was caused by the car bounding over the joints of the line. In order to obviate this discomfort a continuous line would be necessary. The Americans are trying to overcome the same difficulty by a system of bonding which is answering very well.

The whole arrangements for the experiments on the Zossen line had to be sanctioned by the police, who took the most elaborate precautions. Everyone who travelled by the train had to produce evidence to show that he had provided for any dependents in the event of his being killed.

It is stated that the limit of speed has not yet been reached, the inventor being confident that 140 miles an hour can be attained by the system. If the scheme comes out of the tests successfully and the authorities are satisfied that the safety of the public is assured, it is proposed to construct a line between Berlin and Hamburg, a distance of about 200 miles. The conditions in Northern Germany are favourable to the system, which is at present, it is said, a flat country, or rather a country in which no tunnelling would be necessary. It could not be introduced in its entirety with any degree of success in England but engineers consider that the principle of the invention might be very well adapted to British electric railways, provided the Board of Trade regulations as to the voltage were altered.

# DOG'S FIVE YEARS' VIGIL.

ANOTHER remarkable instance of the faithfulness of the dog to its master—the latest in the long line of recorded acts of fidelity on the part of "man's best friend"—has occured at Scarborough.

Five years ago Mr. Henry Collinson, a local resident, was drowned, and his dog, an Irish terrier, was found guarding his clothes on Scarborough sands.

When the police came to take possession of the clothing, the terrier endeavoured to keep them off, and was only driven away from his post by force.

At the funeral there was no more sincere mourner than the dog, and frequently, since then he has been found lying on the grave of his dead master in Scarborough Cemetery.

Recently the faithful creature had been missing for a week. A cemetery workman found him in a dying condition on his master's grave. It is believed that the dog ate something poisonous, and that in his dying hours he turned again to the resting place of the master whom he loved in life and grieved to leave in death.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

# WHY MR. BRODRICK LEFT THE WAR OFFICE.

In the course of his speech at Guildford, Mr. Brodrick gave some intersting details of his connection with the War Office and the reasons for his resignation.

"The late Lord Salisbury," he said, in writing to offer me the Secretaryship of War, said, "You know the disadvantages of the position so well that I shall not dilate upon them." I replied that with Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief I believed I could carry reform some distance, but that I could not believe that any Minister who attempted to reform the Army could survive for twelve months the reaction which would inevitably take place after the conclusion of the war. Lord Salisbury replied, 'I shall watch your struggles with the greatest interest, but without the least hope of final success. In a national matter of this importance you must be content if you lay a foundation.'

"I am prepared," added Mr. Brodrick," to be judged by the verdict of any impartial person who has full access to all the facts as to whether a substantial foundation has not been laid. I was in favour of giving to the Commander-in-Chief and his military officials the fullest power possible under a constitutional Government, but a large number of persons, some of them persons of authority, were in favour of establishing in the War Office a council similar to that which existed in the Admiralty which involved the extinction of the office of Commander-in-Chief and the diffusion of his powers among other officials.

"I am not going to express any view of my own on that subject, but I venture to suggest that there is some danger in indiscriminate abuse of everything that is done, and in the determination to view everything in connection with the War Office in the blackest light. It is impossible for any public department to go on indefinitely and efficiently without public confidence.

"There was a demand on the part of the public for a change of administration at the War Office, and I felt that it would be better if the change were reviewed and worked out and put in force, if necessary, by somebody who could not be supposed to be biassed by what had gone before, and who would be quite untrammelled by any traditions. That is the reason why I am no longer Secretary of State for War. I will give my successor in that office every assistance in my power, well satisfied with having laid a foundation for him to work upon."

"A new chapter in our War Office history,' he added, " began at the close of the Boer War. Not merely have the faults and mistakes of the war been appreciated and realised, but they have been repaired, or are in course of repair, and cannot possibly be repeated."

# STANDARD LOCOMOTIVES ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The following correspondence has passed between the Secretary of State for India and Mr. Leslie S. Robertson, secretary of the Engineering Standards Committee;—

Aug. 6, 1903.

My Lord,—With reference to a letter from the Government Director Indian Railways, dated April 24 1902. I have the honour to enclose copy of the Report on Standard Locomotives for Indian Railways, together with the appendices and drawings referred to therein.

In handing you the report I am desired to point out out that, although the consulting engineers and manufacturers have placed their personal services as well as those of their draughtsmen &c., at the free disposal of the committee the consideration and compilation of the resolutions arrived at by the committee together with the necessary calculations and drawings, have involved great expense; this has been partially met by grants from the Board of Trade of 3,000l. and from the institutions supporting the committee. As, therefore, the subject of the present report is primarily applicable to India the committee trust it may be possible for your lordship to assign a grant-in-aid of the work for this year and beg to suggest 1,000l.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your obedient servant,

LESLIE S. ROBERTSON.

The Secretary of State for India, India Office Whitehall, S. W.

India Office, Whitehall, S.W.; Sept. 10, 1903.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Aug. 6, 1903, and to express the thanks of the Secretary of State for India for the Report on Standard Locomotives for Indian Railways which accompanied it.

With reference to the second paragraph of your letter, I am to inform you that the Secretary of State in Council is pleased to sanction the payment of 1,000l (one thousand pounds) as a grant-in-aid of the work of the Engineering Standards Committee for the present year.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE WALPOLE.

# GLOBE-TROTTERS IN COURT.

## THEY WERE-PITCHED DOWNSTAIRS.

THE two Cubans who were formerly described as journalists on a tour round the world, appeared in a new role this morning says the "Straits Budget" of the 4th inst., being the prosecutors in a case of assault against Mr. Leckie, of Dick, Kerr & Co., Singapur. The charge was denied and evidence was led. It appeared that the other day the "journalists," who now said they were students, went to Dick, Kerr & Co's office with a letter for the manager. The manager was out and they accordingly approached Mr. Leckie, who was the only European present. After reading the letter Mr. Leckie said something which they did not understand. One word led to another and one of the Cubans told Mr. Leckie to "go back to school and learn better manners." The defendant showed them his manners, according to the "students," by taking one of them by the scruff of the neck and pitching him downstairs. The other showed fight and there was a scrimmage but eventually they were both ejected. In answer to questions one of the students denied that he was a professional globe-trotter." He admitted being a globetrotter but not a "professional," He added—"Whenever I get work, I'm off to a ship." He did not know how long he would be in Singapore. It was suggested that when Mr. Leckie spoke to him he said "I don't understand your d——d English," but the "students" denied the allegation. The case was postponed.

# THE PHILIPPINE PIRACY.

## THE PIRATES' END.

A short time ago, two American officials in Mindanao (Johnson and Herman) turned pirates after embezzling a lot of Government money. A life of armed adventure soon ended when they and a policeman—their comrade in crime—seized a boat, put their plunder into it, and force the crew to put to sea. The crew suddenly rose and killed Johnson. Herman and the policeman drew revolvers and shot four of the crew dead. By that time the policeman had been severely wounded and Herman had been frightfully gashed in the throat. The surviving crew—two in number—so feared Herman, terribly wounded as he was, that they jumped overboard and swam ashore. Herman then tried to navigate the boat alone, with the result that he jumped overboard and swam away. The policeman was found in the boat, and he told the story after having had his wounds dressed. A constabulary corporal took charge of him together with arms, ammunition, and the plunder to deliver them to the authorities, Johnson's body received burial on shore. Later advices state that Herman reached the shore and fled, until weariness and exhaustion resulted in his falling asleep under trees. There the pursuers overtook him. He gave himself up without resistance. His trial will shortly follow.

# KING EDWARD THE VII.

A MAGNIFICENT portrait of the King from the picture by Emil Fuchs, is given away with this year's Christmas Number of The Graphic. The portrait of the King, which is a beautiful specimen of colour work, was painted from life for presentation to the 1st Dragoons of the Guard, one of the crack corps of the German Army. The King is shown wearing the uniform of the regiment, of which he is Colonel-in-Chief. The likeness is exceedingly striking and lifelife. The Graphic Christmas Number, which will be published on November 23, is, as usual, illustrated throughout in colours and contain as admirable selection of short stories by such popular writers, as John Oliver Hobbes, A. T. Quiller-Couch, W. L. Alden, Mrs. Stepney Rawson, Halliwell Sutcliffe, and Albert Kinross, with a poem by Thomas Hardy. Among the well-known artists who contribute are Seymour Lucas, R. A., Frank Dadd, R. I., John Charlton, C. J. Hobson R. I. W. H. Margetson G. Harcourt and Mary Hunter while humorous art is well presented by Gordon Browne, R. I. A. Guillaume Tom Browne R. I. John Hossall R. I. and H. M. Brock In addition to the portrait of the King the Number contains another coloured plate, A rude Awakening, by G. C. Hindley.

# HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

BIBLICAL ERRORS.

BY a singular coincidence, on the very day that the Bishop of Wakefield was explaining that the Biblical inspiration must not be taken as verbal or as absolutely accurate and infallible, a diligent student was making a claim upon the British and Foreign Bible Society for the guinea they pay for the discovery of a mistake. It may seem absurd to the man who is unfamiliar with the technical side of book or newspaper production that mistakes should remain to this day in the Bible after the close scrutiny to which it had been submitted by hundreds of millions of eyes. But the men in the case-room, to say nothing of the operator of the linotype machine, will tell you that it is a perilous business to unlock a page of type to make corrections. It has happened that in the operation of rectifying errors in a page worse blunders have been committed. In an average line of this column there are no fewer than sixty-five distinct pieces of type, each of which, in hand setting, has to be lifted from its receptacle in the case, and placed in position in the compositor's stick. With the linotype, as many types are employed, but the whole is welded into one solid wedge of embossed lead. With the latter, should a correction be necessary, the whole line must be reset; in hand-setting the offending letter can be lifted away. But in either case the possibilities of further error are very real.

ERRATA TO ORDER.

The day has been when the British and Foreign Bible Society, for all its wealth, dared not have offered guineas to all comers who found mistakes in the Bible. On the contrary, it was once a practice to purchase errors! It is on record that one Field, a printer, received £1, 500 from the Independents as a bribe to corrupt a text which might sanction their practice of lay-ordination. It was only the substitution of a 'y' for a 'w' that was needed. But that made a wonderful doctrinal difference, for we became ye, and the alteration will be obvious from the reproduction of the passage. "The italicised" ye is the word whose introduction was purchased at such price: Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among ye seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost, and wisdom, whom ye many appoint over this business.

"THE WICKED BIBLE."

Of this edition most men have heard, although few have seen it, There are but six copies extant, so far as is known. It was printed in 1631 by the authorised printers to Charlers I. They missed out the Not from the Seventh Commendment. The King fined the culprits £300, and they had no share in the profits which afterwards accrued. Over £60 has been paid for a copy of that edition, and the late Mr. Henry Stevens snapped at one for £50. A little romance attended its acquisition. Up to that date, its existence was regarded as legendary. Mr. Stevens produced his copy before the Society of Antiquaries at which Macaulay and a number of other distinguished men were present. The appearance of the printed prodigy excited the greatest interest. Upon going home that night the owner looked through a pile of Bibles all of dates which he had. There he found a mutilated copy of the very edition of the one desiderated. He sold his own for £18, and the purchaser was lucky enough to come across the score of pages missing from it.

PERILS OF THE TAMPERER.

It is recorded upon how dependable authority one cannot say that a woman was burned for altering the text of a Bible of which her husband was the printer. The verse to which she took exception was Genesis iii. 16. Terrible pains and penalties attended the alteration of the text issued by old Popes. The Vulgate of Sixtus V. was so full of errors that, out of respect for the Church, the publishers pasted slips of paper over the most egregious absurdities. They dared not alter it. The preface took the form of a threat of excommunication upon any printer who altered the text. Such a penalty might not have been undeserving in the case of the Edinburgh printer who allowed his edition of the Bible to go forth containing this nice specimen of the compositor's art: "Whyshoulditbthoughtathingincredible" wt you yt God should raise the dead"? It is all right if one can make it out and after all not so bad as the perversion of Sin no more into Sin on more, which occurs in a 1716 Belfast edition.

COPYRIGHTING A PLAY.

The expedient to which Mr. Zangwill was reduced to get his new play copyrighted last week, should serve to remind authors not familiar with the business side of letters of the danger they run of having their works pirated unless they themselves take steps to acquire the dramatic rights of anything they may produce in literature. It is one of the curiosities of the English law that it makes easy the meanest, most despicable fraud in the matter of dramatic copyright. Miss Marie Corelli's laments do not always receive the attention that she desires for them, but all must have felt that their grievance was a very real one when someone put upon the stage an emasculated and ludicrous version of one of her most popular books. She had no voice in the matter, could not say the adapter nay; all she could do was to write to the papers ventilating her grievance, and so exposing the inability of the whole profession of authors to withstand the piracies of the man with an eye for that is not his. Gladstone was rather in love with the man who paid Milton £5 for the copyright of Paradise Lost. No man before had done so honourable a thing, he used to point out.

DISTINCTIONS WITH DIFFERENCES.

If a person is vain enough to listen to the blandishments of the photographer, and sits for a complimentary portrait, the owner of the negative can sell copies of the photo till the cows come home, and the sitter has no option in the matter. From year to year that portrait may be hawked about from office to office whenever the name of the original is mentioned in the papers; and woe to the journal which uses the portrait without yielding the photographer his seventeen-ounce-pounds of flesh for each reproduction. The copyright law is the most anomalous of all our legal absurdities. A man one knows was refused permission to reproduce in a work he was writing ten lines of a popular biography; a firm of publishers had to burn five thousand copies of a work which contained 400 words of another work, duly acknowledged; Dr. Parker used to utter terrible threats against reporters who desired to take a shorthand note of his sermons. Then note the opposite extreme. A Frenchman cellared the whole of the East Lynne reproduced it, blood, bone and vitals under another name, made a princely fortune out of it and Mrs. Henry Wood did not get a penny from it.

THE LAW'S INANITY.

We have heard quite a lot lately about this licensing of plays and the securing of their copyright. Mr. Cecil Raleigh is very bitter about the treatment he has experienced, and there have been complaints from other quarters which do not seem so well justified. But that poor showman who was fined the other day whether he knew the law or whether he did not must have felt himself terribly aggrieved at being punished for producing in his booth a play of a character similar to those with which for forty years he has been entertaining his patrons at twopence a time. When the Act came into force sixty years ago, it was expressly understood that the Lord Chamberlain's licence was unnecessary for such theatrical representations as are given in booths or shows allowed by justices at fairs and feasts. Where, then is the logic of the prosecution which led to the showman's being mulcted? The bestial obscenity of fat woman shows, the monstrosity emporium, and the shows which reap a harvest by indecent suggestion manage to bring their owners a good living and cheerful time but the poor old player last relic of the mediæval mummers, has "got it in the neck," as the American inelegantly but expressively puts the position.

ACROBAT OR VIRTUOSO?

It requires a nice discrimination at times to determine between that which needs a licence and that which does not. A dialogue between a couple of characters in costume constitutes a stage-play; but an acrobat may act his part without let or hindrance. If, however, he should combine his tippling and tumbling with dancing and pantomime, then he must have the requisite licence or pay a fine of fifty pounds and have the permit of his theatre forfeited. Curran was once counsel in a case in which the result depended upon this distinction. Astley the circus proprietor, was being sued for producing "Lock and Key." "Said Curran, The whole question my lords turns upon this, whether the said 'Lock and Key' is to be a patent one, or one of the spring and tumbler kind.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. RAPHAEL DUBOIS, who succeeded in forcing oysters to produce genuine pearls by inoculation with the parasite which they coat with nacre has applied his method to the pintaline pearl oysters of the Gulf of Gabes, Tunis. Under ordinary conditions, a pearl is found among 1,200 oysters but by this method of forcing he obtained one from every three.

In a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Laveran shows that the tropical cattle disease nagana of South Africa, and surra of Mauritius, are not the same. A beast immunised against nagana is not so against surra.

Kelway's method of warning ships by wireless signals sent from lighthouses at the same time as the sound warnings during fogs enables the ship to estimate its distance from the lighthouse by noting the interval between the wireless and the sound signals as one calculates the distance of lightning by noting the time between the flash and thunderclap. The wireless signal travels with the speed of light, and is, therefore, instantaneous. Sound only covers about 1,100 feet a second. If there is a difference of five seconds between the wireless and sound signals the distance of the vessel from the lighthouse will be about a mile. In order to get the position of the lighthouse the ship may continue on her course a few miles, and take another observation of her distance from it. She has now all the data for calculating the position of the lighthouse by trigonometry.

We have already mentioned the forcing of flowers by putting the plants, for example lilacs, under chloroform or other for a time to arrest the sap, and then placing them in a hothouse to bloom. The method is coming into use in Germany, and a French grower, M. Aynard, of Montpellier, has made a striking experiment which proves its efficacy. A budding lilac was put under fumes of ether, with the exception of some boughs protected by glass tubes from the anæsthetic. On placing it in the forcing house it soon burst into bloom, all but the protected boughs, which remained in the bud. The experiment can be made with budding twigs of the willow cut from the tree and kept in water. Etherised twigs produce catkins, while the others contitnue in the bud.

Does handwriting tell the character of a person. One says Yes, another No. M. Binet, the director of the Psycho-Physiological Laboratory of the Sorbonne avowing the question difficult, thinks it possible to give an answer by experiment. As a beginning, he has been examining whether we can tell the sex by the writing. He got 179 males and females to write addresses (not letters), taking every precaution. These were submitted to M. Crepieu-Jamin, a well-known expert in graphology, and to various persons. The graphologist was right in some 80 per cent. of the cases and the others in from 65 to 75 per cent.

It is evident that a considerable difference exists between the handwriting of men and women even in France where they seem alike but more trials are desirable. M. Crepieu Jamin holds that feminine strokes are often awkward and ungraceful sloping and weak or pretentious and complicated, whereas masculine writing is firm, neat, simple and sober. The simplification he regards as a sign of mental culture and is much more frequent in men.

The Scientific American contains an illustrated account of the telegraphic typewriter of Mr. Leo Kamm, as adapted for use in wireless telegraphy. The instruments have been tried successfully on land telegraph lines of Germany and between Paris and Brussels, but not as yet submitted to any long distance tests on wireless circuits.

Herr Parseval-Siegsfeld, a Swede, has brought out a balloon-kite for keeping a look out over the numerous islands, rocks and inlets of the coast. It is carried and flown by a vessel of 200 tons, towed by a small tug. The gas is contained in reservoirs, and goes to the balloon in rubber pipes. Electric motors effect the inflation. The current is produced on board by a dynamo driven from two petrol motors of 40 horse-power.

A letter from Mr. Anthony Fiala, in command of the second Zeigler Expedition to the North Pole, was written in the Barentz Sea on July 20. It appears that the America intended to push into the ice between the 46th and 47th parallels of east longitude. Apparently the ice was unfavourable. There was a strange lack of life. Numbers of dead birds strewed the floes, only one Polar bear was seen, and only a stray seal now and then. This seemed to indicate either immense fields of ice further north, or much open water. The expedition was in good health and hope. It is believed that the party reached its base, Franz Josef Land.

While the Silvertown, a large cable ship of the Silvertown India-rubber and Gutta-percha Works, was engaged in laying the American Transpacific cable, she sent weather reports daily to San Francisco the first when 90 miles, and the last when 2,000 miles distant. They helped in making up the forecasts at San Francisco.

Mr. A. B. MacDowall, in a letter to "Nature" shows by curves plotted from the weather at Greenwich that Bruckner's 35-year cycle or period of weather changes holds for mild and cold winters. From 1846 to 1851 there was diminishing cold, and from 1851 to 1856 increasing cold. Again from 1879 to 1883 there was diminishing cold and from 1883 to 1889 increasing cold. Moreover, from 1856 to 1864 and from 1889 to 1898 there was diminishing cold. The winters about 1856 and 1889 were conspicuously cold, and we might, perhaps, anticipate a recurrence of such cold winters in the early twenties. It is remarkable that 35 years is about three times the sun-spot cycle of 11.1 years. The great Bacon mentions what is now known as Bruckner's cycle. The passage occurs in his essay on the Vicissitudes of Things, and is a valuable testimony to the continuance of the cycle. He remarks that in the Low Countries the same kind of weather comes again every 35 years, and he speaks of having observed the cycle himself a number of times. The essays were published over 300 years ago, and his own observation seems to cover another century, so that the cycle has been in operation for at least four centuries.

Daimonelix, the singular corkscrew fossil discovered in 1891 in Sioux County, Nebraska, U. S., has now been found in most of the Arikaree formations, over a tract 500 miles in diameter, situated in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Colorado. Still, they are found sparingly outside of Sioux County. They are thought to be represented in Europe by a specimen discovered at Peissenberg, Germany, and described by Dr. Ludwig von Ammon under the name of Steinschrauben.

Professor Karl Pearson, F. R. S., in his Huxley Memorial Lecture at the Anthropological Institute after giving evidence to show, and declaring his belief that mental as well as physical qualities are inherited from parents, called attention to the present lack of intelligence in British professional and working men. He does not think the remedy is to be sought in foreign methods of instruction or in technical education. Intelligence must be bred, and we are ceasing, he thinks, to breed it as we did 50 or 100 years ago. The only possible remedy is to alter the relative fertility of the good and bad stocks in the community.

We are, it seems, at the commencement of an epoch which will be marked by a dearth of ability. For the last forty years the intellectual classes, enervated by wealth or love of pleasure, or following an erroneous standard of life, have ceased to give us the men we want to carry on the ever-growing work of our Empire; to battle in the forefront of the ever-intensified struggle of nations. With so many professors lecturing us on our shortcomings, we shall soon begin to feel ourselves in a bad way.

In modern times, when the so-called accomplishments find a large place in the education of the young, much labour is bestowed upon their study, which, in many cases, would be more profitably expended upon more practical subjects, says the "Medical Press" From the medical aspect very serious objecttions have been urged against the excessive application to muscical study at an immature age, when the child is so susceptible to impressions from without, and this more especially if there are evidences of some natural ability. There is a distinct danger in such a precocious development along emotional lines which, in children of neurotic tendencies or heritage, should always be avoided, if possible. Then again too little, attention is paid, as a rule, to the position of the child's body at the piano.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 14.

Saturday :—Another general fall of pressure has taken place. The fall has been slightly larger than elsewhere on the Orissa and North Ganjam Coasts and a depression is apparently forming in the bay. Up to the present, however, the winds at coast stations do not yet show any well-defined circulation. Only a few light showers have fallen in Burma and rain has decreased considerably in the south of the peninsula. Bangalore has received 1 1-2. inches Mercara, Tricomalee and Minbu one. Rain is likely to increase in Burma and showers are possible in the delta of Bengal. Light showers will probably fall in the south of the peninsula and snow and rain are likely in Kashmir and the Himalayas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER.

| Stations. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. |  | Temperature in Shade. |  | Humidity, 8 A.M. | Rainfall. |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | Direction. | Rate per hour. | Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. |  | Past 24 hours. | Since 1st November to date. | Variation, 1st November to date. |
| Bushire | 30·046 | NNW | 4 | 80·6 | 62·2 | 81 | ... | 0·00 | —0·31 |
| Jask | 30·941 | NW | 8 | 83·3 | 68·7 | 86 | ... | 0·00 | —0·02 |
| Muscat | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | — |
| Aden | 30·035 | NE | 8 | 83·3 | 76·9 | 63 | .. | 0·41 | +0·35 |
| Lahore | 30·000 | Calm | 1 | 83·4 | 45·6 | 65 | ... | 0·00 | —0·01 |
| Sirsa | 30·002 | SE | 1 | 82·3 | 45·6 | 54 | ... | 0·00 | 0·00 |
| Delhi | 29·991 | N | 2 | 79·7 | 55·4 | 46 | ... | 0·00 | —0·55 |
| Agra | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| Cawnpore | 29·980 | Calm | 1 | 79·7 | 5[illegible]·0 | 54 | .. | 0·00 | —0·36 |
| Allahabad | 29·962 | W | 1 | 80·2 | 53·[illegible] | 75 | .. | 0·00 | —0·14 |
| Jhansi | 29·994 | SSW | 1 | 82·2 | 54·2 | [illegible]3 | .. | 0·00 | —0·05 |
| Jacobabad | 29·971 | WSW | 2 | 87·0 | 48·1 | 28 | ... | 0·00 | 0·00 |
| Karachi | 29·970 | NE | 5 | 85·[illegible] | 62·2 | 83 | .. | 0·00 | —0·07 |
| Jeypore | 30·013 | NW | 1 | 84·2 | 50·0 | 29 | ... | 0·00 | 0·03 |
| Ajmere | 30·040 | Calm | 1 | 81·4 | 47·3 | 73 | ... | 0·00 | —0·0 |
| Deesa | 29·963 | NE | 7 | 91·1 | 52·0 | 35 | — | 0·00 | 0·06 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·945 | ENE | 3 | 89·2 | 59·2 | 43 | ... | 0,00 | 0·00 |
| Bhuj | 29·957 | W | 5 | 87·3 | 58·0 | 74 | .. | 0·00 | 0·01 |
| Jamnagar | 29·953 | SSW | 4 | 87·0 | 56·3 | 62 | .. | 0·00 | 0,41 |
| Dwarka | 29·951 | NNW | 11 | 84·9 | 64·7 | 52 | .. | 0·00 | .. |
| Rajkot | 29·959 | Calm | 5 | 90·9 | 57·0 | 41 |  | 0·00 | —0·19 |
| Bhavnagar | 29·953 | NNW | 4 | 88·6 | 58·6 | 37 | .. | 0·00 | 0·00 |
| Veraval | 29·923 | WNW | 8 | 87·6 | 65·3 | 54 | .. | 00.0 | 0·00 |
| Neemuch | 30·038 | Calm | 3 | 81·5 | 46·3 | 64 | ... | 0·00 | 0·00 |
| Indore | 29·983 | Calm | 2 | 80·3 | 46·1 | 56 | .. | 0·00 | —0·12 |
| Saugor | 30·006 | E | 3 | 77·9 | 54·1 | 59 | ... | 0·00 | —0·12 |
| Jubbulpore | 30·009 | S | 2 | 76·9 | 46·9 | 60 | — | 0·00 | —0,12 |
| Hoshangabad | 30·016 | NE | 1 | 80·7 | 53·3 | 53 | .. | 0·00 | —0·27 |
| Khandwa | 29·989 | NE |  | 84·7 | 47·1 | 52 | .. | 0·00 | —0·2[illegible] |
| Raipur | 29·957 | N | 2 | 77·6 | 53·9 | 70 | ... | 0·01 | 0·11 |
| Nagpur | 29·983 | N | 2 | 81·3 | 52·7 | 56 | ... | 0·00 | —0·3[illegible] |
| Amraoti | 29·983 | ENE | 4 | 83·1 | 55·5 | 11 | ... | 0·00 | —0·65 |
| Akola | 29·993 | Calm | 1 | 83·5 | 47·4 | 53 | ... | 0·00 | —0·37 |
| Surat | 29·895 | NE | 6 | 90·6 | 60·0 | 48 | ... | 0·00 | —0·37 |
| Malegaon | 30·007 | WNW | 4 | 84·9 | 47·2 | 39 | ... | 0·00 | —0·03 |
| Bombay | 29·897 | ENE | 7 | 86·9 | 71·0 | 69 | .. | 0·00 | —0·31 |
| Poona | 29·972 | N | 5 | 87·5 | 51·9 | 56 | .. | 0·00 | —0·33 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·985 | Calm | 3 | 82·8 | 49·9 | 35 | ... | 0·00 | —0·42 |
| Aurangabad | 29·970 | Calm | 6 | 83·8 | 51·2 | 36 | ... | 0·00 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·953 | NE | 9 | 85·2 | 51·6 | 42 | ... | 0·40 | —0·43 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·889 | ESE | 11 | 90·8 | 65·4 | 43 | ... | 0·08 | —0·27 |
| Bijapur | 29·957 | NE | 2 | 81·3 | 53·[illegible] | 61 | ... | 2·46 | ×0·54 |
| Belgaum | 29·901 | Calm | 7 | 80·3 | 58·9 | 51 | ... | 0·56 | —0·94 |
| Marmugoa | 29·839 | SE | 5 | 80·0 | 7[illegible]·4 | 88 | 0·01 | 0·13 | —0·75 |
| Karwar | 29·877 | Calm | 2 | 87·5 | 74·5 | 85 | .. | 1·70 | —0·08 |
| Mangalore | 29·885 | E | 4 | 82·4 | 73·9 | 84 | .. | 0·14 | —1,95 |
| Calicut | 29·891 | ENE | 2 | 72·7 | 74·2 | 85 | .. | 5·16 | ×1·90 |
| Cochin | 29·900 | NE | ... | 85·3 | 72·7 | 84 | ... | 10·36 | ×5·99 |
| Bangalore | 29·930 | Calm | 3 | 76·2 | 65·5 | 95 | 0·18 | 8,08 | —6·27 |
| Secunderabad | 29·963 | NNE | 2 | 82·1 | 54·7 | 65 |  | 1·13 | —0·32 |
| Masulipatam | 29·832 | NNW | 3 | 83·5 | 63·1 | 76 | .. | 9·78 | —5·11 |
| Bellary | 29·919 | NNW | 2 | 85·5 | 66·2 | 81 | ... | 8·62 | ×7·25 |
| Cuddapah | 29·870 | SE | G | 87·2 | 72·7 | 78 | — | 10·22 | ×8·11 |
| Madras | 29·883 | N | 5 | 85·0 | 73·0 | 89 |  | 16·32 | ×9·08 |
| Coimbatore | 29·098 | Calm | 2 | 83·4 | 69·[illegible] | 86 | 0·18 | 2·36 | ×0·30 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·893 | Calm | 1 | 85·1 | 72·9 | 93 | ... | 4,32 | ×1,76 |
| Negapatam | 29·875 | Calm | 2 | 82·7 | 75·0 | 9[illegible] | 0.01 | 10.44 | —2·51 |
| Colombo | 29·876 | ESE | 5 | 90·5 | 73·0 | 79 | ... | 0·42 | —7·44 |

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

### SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over the whole area the fall having been brisk in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and United Provinces, Berar, Rajputana and Central India and at Delhi, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Aurangabad and Cuddapah. The barometer is in slight to moderate defect of normal everywhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and generally light in force.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 6° in defect of normal at Cawnpore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Bijapur and Mangalore, and the minimum 5° to 11° in defect in many places. The maximum varied from 91° at Deesa to 76° at Bangalore and the minimum from 75° at Negapatam to 46° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

Rainfall has been local; the heaviest fall being 1.48" Bangalore.

Weather is fine and settled in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay 13th November 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., [illegible] 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | inches | 29·857 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 79·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer |  | [illegible]7 |
| Dew Point |  | 65·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air |  | 6[illegible] |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky covered = [illegible]) |  | 0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at [illegible]) next day | degrees | [illegible] |
| Minimum do. do. read at [illegible] |  | 7[illegible]·5 |
| General Directions of wind | N, NE, ENE, WNW, [illegible], NW. | |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours |  | [illegible] |

[illegible]

Director, Government Observatory.

### THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 5 | 3 | [illegible] |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Total | 11 | 8 | 82 |
| Same date last year | 23 | 24 | 110 |

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umerkhadi and Dongri | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| Total | 4 | 3 | 67 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 263,533 | 215,588 |  |
| Same date last year | 21 | 23 | 108 |

### PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

On the 13th November the plague prophylactic was issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, as under :—Calcutta, 107 doses ; and Ahmednagar, 1,005 doses.

SORE HANDS

Itching, Burning Palms, Painful Finger Ends,

With Brittle, Shapeless, Discolored Nails,

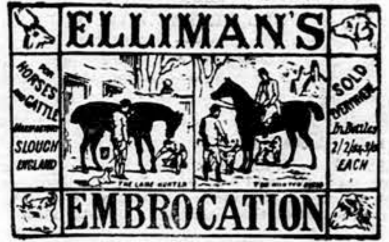
As Well as Roughness and Redness.

One Night Treatment with Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, or bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in a single application.

Complete local and constitutional treatment for every humour of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair. Bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly, take the Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of Eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."



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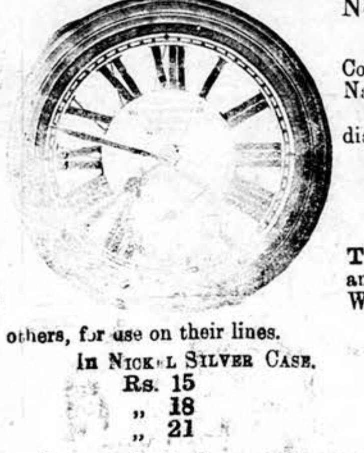

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PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY ONE OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.
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which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation, Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving health tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

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And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

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PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

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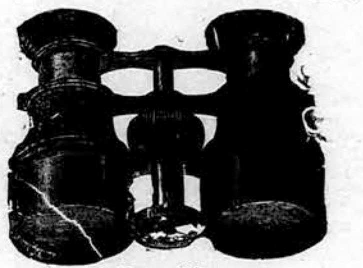

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BIG G

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It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

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*The Best Drink for Hot Countries is*

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**ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY**

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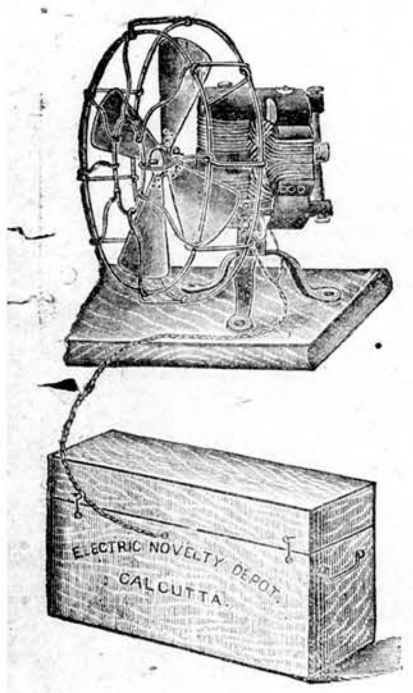

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170, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET,
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**TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES**

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

## THE MORAL.

'I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE

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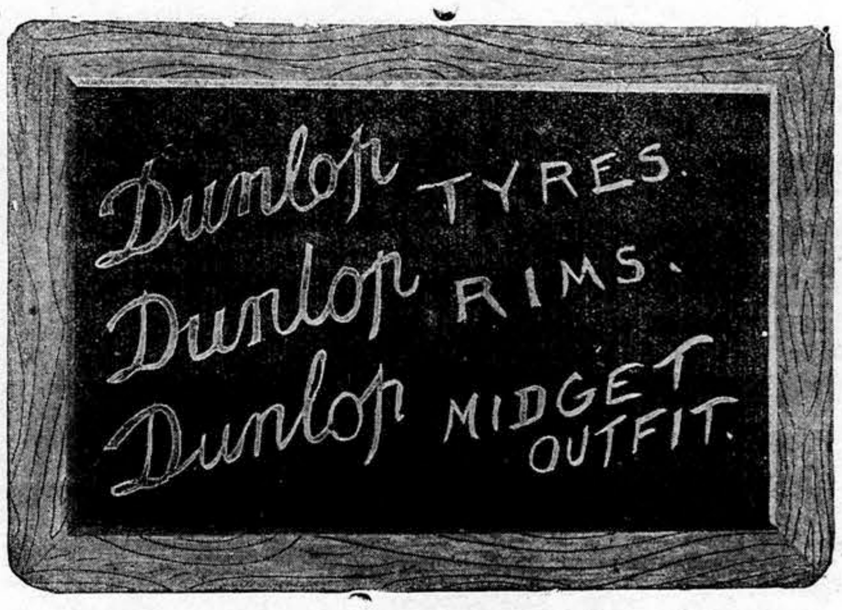
when you
"CLEAN THE SLATE,"
write upon it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**THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,**
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'GRAND PRIX,'' PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

## JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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## DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

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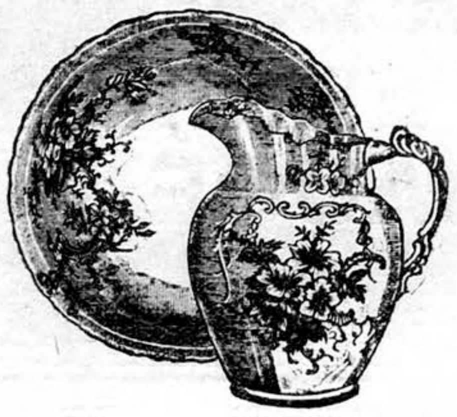
# WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. BOMBAY.

THE "MASCOTTE" TOILET SET, FIVE PIECES. **Rs. 5-14**



A very special cheap line in toilet ware, Five piece sets, including 1 Jug, 1 Basin, 1 Chamber, 1 Open soap and 1 brush vase.

Colours brown and blue, Rs. **5-14.**

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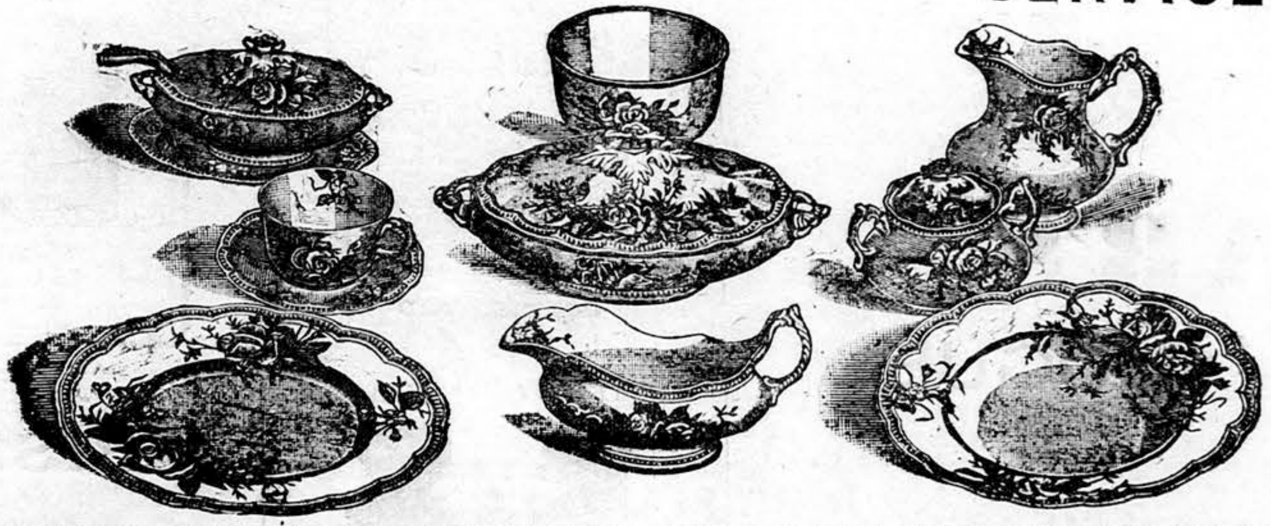

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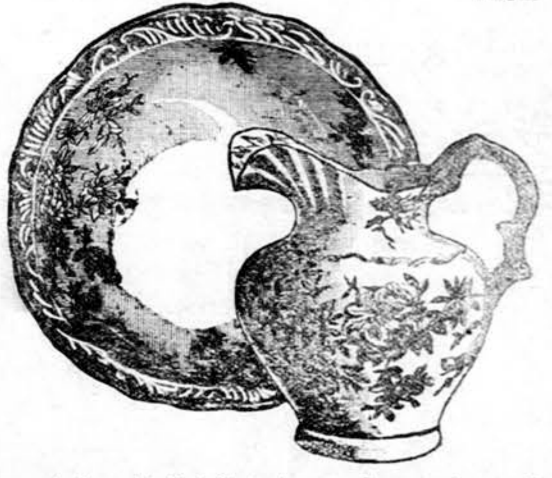
**Rs. 7-12** THE "IMPERIAL" TOILET SET, FIVE PIECES.



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|---|---|---|---|---|
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| No. 3 | „ | 8″ | „ | 4¼″ |
| No. 4 | „ | 9″ | „ | 4½″ |
| No. 5 | „ | 10″ | „ | 6″ |

**Rs. 19-8** WITH COVERS.

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BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
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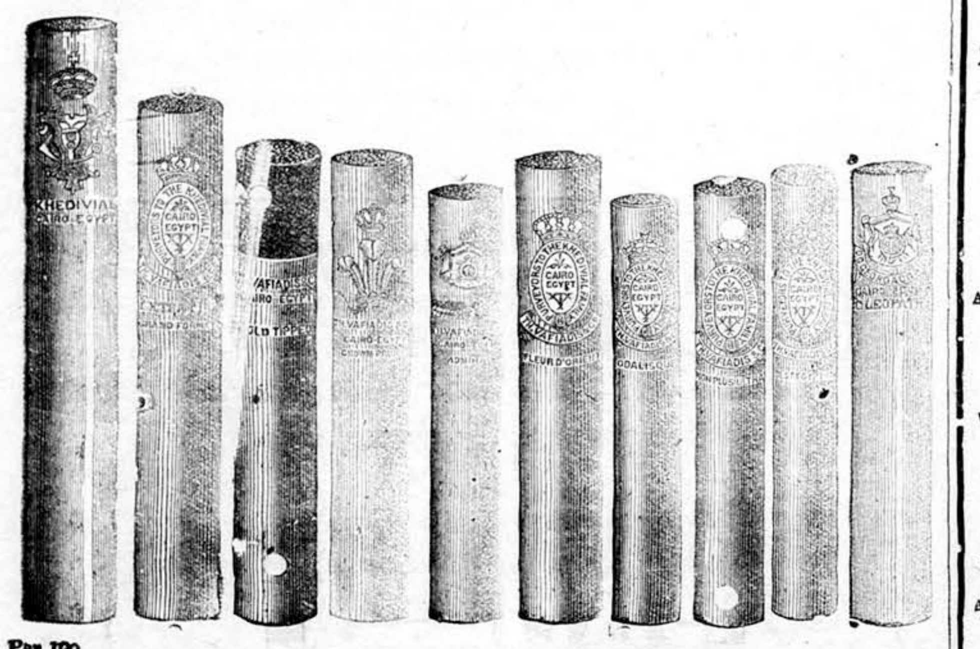
BECAUSE THEY ARE
ALWAYS FRESH
AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.



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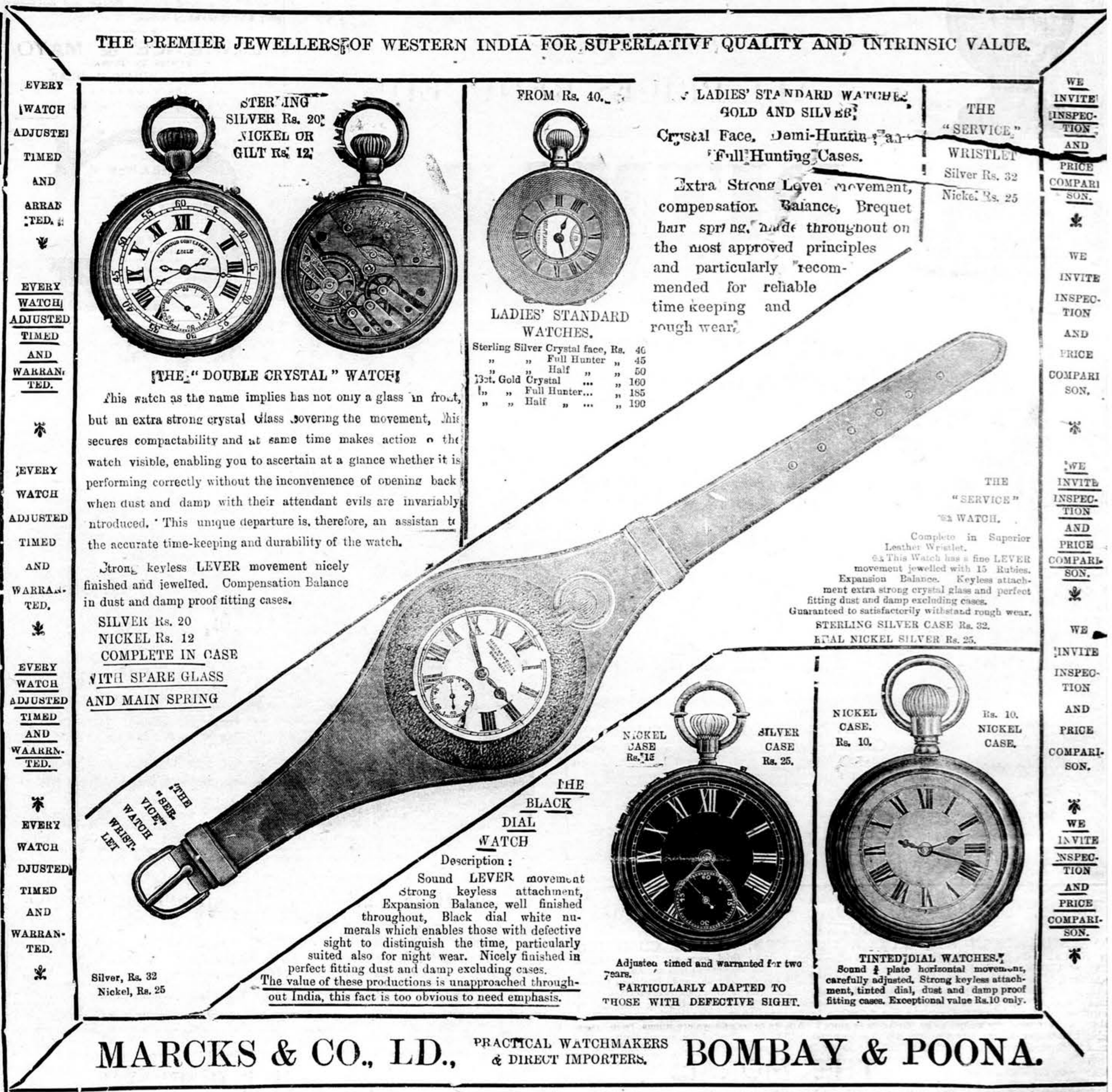

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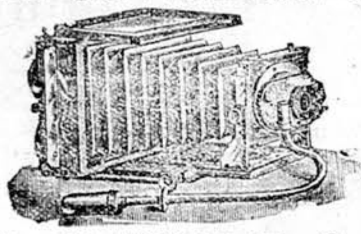

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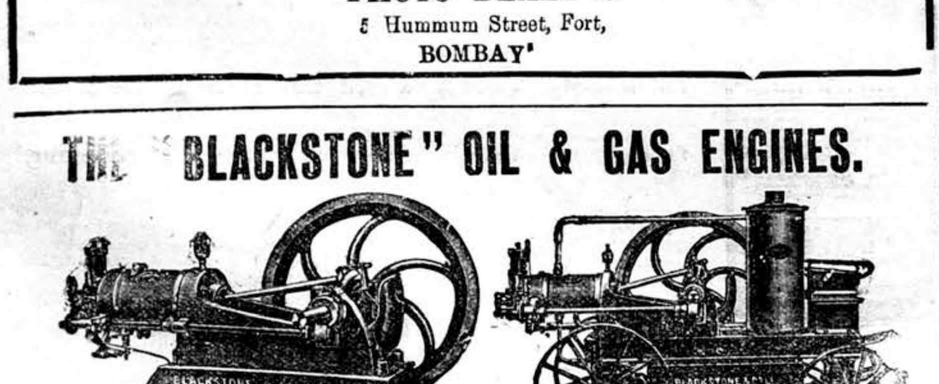

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